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INTRODUCTORY FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

FRANÇOIS

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Tuesday. Histoire Chapitres 5 + 6

Wednesday. François Ev. 2 3 + 30.

INTRODUCTORY

FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

VICTOR E. FRANÇOIS, PH.D.

OFFICIER D'ACADÉMIE

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF FRENCH IN THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



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INTROD. FRENCH PROSE COMP.
W. P. I

PREFACE

THIS book is supposed to be used with students who have already gained some knowledge of French grammar; that is to say, after the first year in the high school or the first semester in college, although it may be employed sooner with satisfactory results.

It may be advisable, in the interests of young teachers, to say a few words of the method to be pursued with this book. First, it will be noticed that any grammar may be referred to. Suppose the teacher assigns the first exercise for the next day. At the beginning, he may indicate the paragraphs to be reviewed, but the student himself may, at all times, find them in the table of contents of his grammar. The day the teacher gives out the lesson, he should read aloud the French text and have the students repeat it after him, in order to be sure that they know the correct pronunciation of every word. At home, they must prepare *aloud* the transposition and questions with answers and write out the exercise on Grammar and the translation.

Transposition. — The second lesson is to begin with transposition, which will be found the best possible exercise for the quick and intelligent mastering of French verbs. The teacher assigns different forms to different students. He himself reads the French text, sentence

after sentence, the students repeating it after him with all the required changes. For example: —

The Teacher: Mme S. compte visiter l'Europe l'été prochain.

Student No. 1: Comptes-tu visiter l'Europe l'été prochain?

Student No. 2: Oui, je compte visiter l'Europe l'été prochain.

Student No. 3: Comptez-vous visiter l'Europe l'été prochain?

Student No. 4: Oui, nous comptons visiter l'Europe l'été prochain.

Student No. 5: Comptent-ils visiter l'Europe l'été prochain?

Student No. 6: Oui, ils comptent visiter l'Europe l'été prochain.

and so on with every sentence. The other students may be requested to correct their classmates' mistakes.

Questions. — At the start, the teacher himself will ask the questions, but soon he may select a student to do it. The teacher ought to be careful to require a full answer to every question and, after the fifth exercise, to oblige his scholars to use personal pronouns as subjects and objects as often as possible. Of course all books should be put aside. When Part II. is reached, the students may be asked to form questions themselves.

Grammar Drill. — This work must be done with the help of the grammar, after a thorough review of the subjects indicated at the head of the French text.

Translation. — The student is now expected to know the equivalents of words, forms, and idioms which will be

met with in this part. Therefore, he should never write out his translation before he has been carefully through the preceding parts of the exercise. To prevent this, some teachers may find it wiser to have the transposition work and the answers to the questions written out. The correction of written exercises may be made in class on the blackboard or at home by the teacher. He may also, from time to time, dictate his own translation and have the students spell in French the most difficult words. If an exercise is considered too long for one lesson, it may be easily divided. For the third lesson, besides a new exercise, the scholars *must study the corrected work* and be able to render it into French without the least hesitation. Frequent general reviews should be given, so that every member of the class may be perfectly familiarized with all important words, constructions, and idiomatic expressions.

As to the text on which the exercises are based, the story in Part II. is taken from an Italian grammar by G. Simler (Frankfort on the Main, 1874), but has been considerably shortened and altered to suit the purposes of this book. The text of Part I., however, which presents a systematic review of the elements of the French grammar, is original. The vocabulary which will be found at the end of the book is intended to contain all the French words used in both parts.

V. E. F.

PART I

EN ROUTE!

EXERCISE I

1. Text

Formation of tenses, ——. Present indicative, past indefinite or perfect and future of *to be*, ——; of *to have*, ——; of regular verbs, ——. Definite and indefinite articles, ——. Feminine adjectives, ——. Position of adjectives, ——. Interrogatives, ——, and formation of questions in French, ——.

Madame S. compte visiter l'Europe l'été prochain. Elle a envie de passer une année en France, en Angleterre, en Allemagne, en Suisse et en Italie. Elle désire voyager par eau et par terre, en paquebot, en voiture, en chemin de fer, en omnibus, à pied, à cheval ou à bicyclette. Quel beau voyage! Elle traversera l'Océan Atlantique sur un grand bateau. Elle a déjà demandé le plan de La Touraine à la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Elle a l'intention de choisir une cabine de première. Elle a aussi acheté une malle, une petite valise et une belle couverture de voyage.

2. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *tu* and use the interrogative form.
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *je* and use the affirmative form.
3. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous* and use the interrogative form.
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous* and use the affirmative form.
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *ils* and use the interrogative form.
6. Replace *Mme S.* by *ils* and use the affirmative form.

3. Questions

1. Mme S., que compte-t-elle visiter?
2. Quand compte-t-elle visiter l'Europe?
3. Où a-t-elle envie de passer une année?
4. Comment désire-t-elle voyager?
5. Quel océan traversera-t-elle?
6. Qu'a-t-elle déjà demandé à la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique?
7. Quelle cabine a-t-elle l'intention de choisir?
8. Qu'est-ce qu'elle a aussi acheté? *or* Qu'a-t-elle aussi acheté?

4. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — The trip; the summer; the railroad; a steamer; the omnibus; the foot; a horse; the ocean; a plan; a great trip; the beautiful summer; the Atlantic Ocean; a fine boat; a general plan; a small foot; next summer.

Feminine Singular. — The land; Europe; Italy; Switzerland; Germany; France; England; the water; a carriage; the bicycle; a company; the cabin; a trunk; the year; a lap robe; the intention; the valise; the small trunk; a beautiful bicycle; a large company; the general intention; next year.

5. Translation

Do you intend to travel? Yes,[1] I intend to travel in Europe; I wish to cross the Atlantic Ocean. What steamer shall you take[2]? It is my intention[3] to ask the General Transatlantic Company for the plan of La Touraine. La Touraine is a fine boat. What cabin shall you have? I shall choose a first cabin. When[4] you visit[5] Europe next summer, how[4] do you intend to travel, by

rail or on a bicycle? I have bought a beautiful wheel, but[6] I have also a mind to travel on horseback, on foot, in the omnibus, by rail, and in a carriage. Shall you spend a year in Europe? Shall you visit Switzerland and Italy? Yes, I wish to visit England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. What a great trip! Have you already bought a large trunk? No,[7] I have chosen a small trunk, but I have bought a large valise and a lap robe.

[1] Oui.
[2] choisir.
[3] *I have the intention.*
[4] See **3**.
[5] Use the future.
[6] mais.
[7] Non.

EXERCISE II

6. Text

Repetition and omission of the definite article, ——. Plural of nouns, ——, and of adjectives, ——. Plural of compound nouns, ——. Use of the infinitive after French prepositions, ——. Use of *en* and *dans*, ——. Peculiarity of verbs ending in *cer*, ——.

Quand le moment de partir approchera, la servante de madame S. placera dans la malle le linge, les vêtements, les jolies robes, les manteaux, les bottines, les chapeaux, les mouchoirs de dentelle, etc. Pour visiter les pays étrangers, Mme S. demandera un passeport avec le signalement suivant: taille moyenne, visage ovale, teint frais, cheveux châtains, front haut, sourcils noirs, yeux bleus, nez aquilin, bouche et oreilles petites, etc.

7. Transposition

Replace *la servante de Mme S.* and *Mme S.* by the pronouns *je*, *tu*, *nous*, *vous*, and *elles:* 1st, with the present indicative; 2d, with the future.

8. Questions

1. Qu'est-ce que la servante de Mme S. placera dans la malle? *or* la servante de Mme S., que placera-t-elle dans la malle?
2. Quels pays Mme S. a-t-elle l'intention de visiter?
3. Pour visiter les pays étrangers, que demandera-t-elle?
4. Quel est le signalement de Mme S.?

9. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — The linen; the beautiful cloak; a hat; the small handkerchief; a foreign country; the following description; a Roman nose; the complexion; an oval face; the forehead.

Feminine Singular. — The maid; a blue dress; the boot; a pretty lace; the height; a large mouth; the ear; the large ear; the fresh water.

Masculine Plural. — The clothes; the cloaks; the large countries; the beautiful hats; the omnibuses; the black horses; the eyes; the hair; the noses; the dark brown eyebrows; the fresh complexions.

Feminine Plural. — The beautiful dresses; the large trunks; the small valises; the pretty bicycles; the waters; the following carriages; the foreign laces; the large lap robes.

10. Translation

Do you intend to travel next summer? Do you wish to visit Europe? Yes, it is my intention[1] to visit the foreign countries. In what foreign countries do you intend to travel? I have a mind to travel in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy, and in Switzerland. I have chosen a first cabin on the large steamer La Touraine. I have also

bought a trunk, a valise, and a lap robe. The maids have put the linen in the large valise and in the trunk the dresses, fine cloaks, lace handkerchiefs, boots, pretty hats, etc. I have asked for a passport with the following description: "I am of average height;[2] I have a small mouth,[3] blue eyes, a high forehead, dark brown eyebrows, a Roman nose, black hair, a fresh and oval face, a beautiful complexion, large ears, small feet," etc.

[1] *I have the intention.*

[2] *I have the height average.*

[3] *I have the mouth small,* and so on with the rest of the exercise.

EXERCISE III

11. Text

Present indicative, past indefinite, and future of *recevoir*, ——. Possessive adjectives, ——. Translation of *it* when subject, ——. The indefinite pronoun and adjective *tout*, ——. Use of the negation, ——. Peculiarity of verbs ending in *ger*, ——.

Mme. S. est sur le point d'exécuter son projet. Elle arrange ses affaires. Elle visite tous ses parents, ses frères, ses sœurs, son oncle et sa tante, ses cousins, ses cousines et ses amis. Elle reçoit leurs souhaits de bon voyage. Enfin, l'heure de son départ arrive: tout est prêt. Un fiacre attend la voyageuse à la porte. Elle embrasse les membres de sa famille. Elle ne pleure pas. Adieu!

12. Transposition

Replace *Mme S.* by the pronouns *tu*, *vous*, and *ils* (present indicative and future in the interrogative form) and by the pronouns *je*, *nous*, and *ils* (same tenses in the negative form). The answers should alternate with the questions as in Exercise I.

13. Questions

1. Qu'arrangez-vous quand vous êtes sur le point de voyager?
2. Qui visitez-vous?
3. Que recevez-vous?
4. Quand l'heure de votre départ arrive, tout est-il prêt?
5. Où le fiacre attend-il?
6. Qui est-ce que vous embrassez?
7. Pleurez-vous? (Negative answer.)

14. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — My departure; her foot; their cab; your nose; his friend; our uncle; your[1] trip; her complexion.

Feminine Singular. — Your height; our trunk; my cabin; his wheel; her ear; my intention; your[1] family; his friend.[2]

Masculine Plural. — My relatives; your large steamers; her blue eyes; their hats; your[1] good friends; their cousins; our projects; his wishes.

Feminine Plural. — Your business matters; his boots; their pretty dresses; her ears; your good friends; your[1] aunts; our intentions; my handsome cousins.

[1] Replace by *thy*. [2] amie.

15. Translation

Summer[1] approaches; we wish to carry out our plans, and we settle all our business matters. Do you visit your uncles, aunts, brother and sister, cousins[2] and friends when you intend to travel in foreign countries[1]? Yes,

we visit all the members of our family, and they bid us good-by.[3] When the hour of your departure arrives, are you ready? We are ready; our trunks and valises are also ready. We are about to depart. We are waiting for the carriage; at last it arrives. We embrace our relatives, but we do not weep. Farewell!

[1] Use the definite article.
[2] Masculine and feminine forms.
[3] *We receive their wishes for a good trip.*

EXERCISE IV

16. Text

Formation of tenses, ——. Present participle, imperfect indicative, and conditional of regular verbs, —— ; of *recevoir*, —— ; of *être*, —— ; and of *avoir*, ——. Peculiarity of verbs ending in *yer*, ——. Definite article used with *of* or *from*, *to* or *at*, ——. Use of the past infinitive after *après*, ——. Formation and place of adverbs, ——.

Mme S. quitte la maison et arrive au fiacre. Le cocher saute du siège pour ouvrir la portière. La voyageuse place le pied sur le marchepied et monte dans la voiture. Le cocher ferme la portière. Au revoir! Et les chevaux galopent rapidement vers la gare. Bientôt elle arrive à destination. Le cocher arrête ses chevaux. Elle descend du fiacre et, après avoir payé le cocher, elle entre dans la salle d'attente.

17. Transposition

Replace the present indicative

1. by the imperfect indicative,
2. by the future,
3. by the conditional.

18. Questions

1. Mme S., que quitte-t-elle?
2. Où arrive-t-elle?
3. D'où saute le cocher?
4. Pourquoi saute-t-il du siège?
5. Sur quoi la voyageuse place-t-elle le pied?
6. Dans quoi monte-t-elle?
7. Qu'est-ce que le cocher ferme?
8. Les chevaux ne galopent-ils pas?
9. Bientôt, où arrive-t-elle?
10. Où le cocher arrête-t-il ses chevaux?
11. Après avoir payé le cocher, où Mme S. entre-t-elle?

19. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — At the moment of the departure; to the plan of the steamer; to the farewell of the friend.

Feminine Singular. — At the door of the house; to the dress of the maid; to the ear of the friend.

Plural. — To the business of the companies; at the hats of the coachmen; to the eyes of the relatives.

Mixed Forms. — To the wishes of the family; to the waters of the ocean; to the cabins of the steamers; at the seats of the carriages; at the waiting room of the station; at the feet of the horses; to the station of the railroad; to the wheel of the friend; to the clothes of the traveler (fem.); at the hour; to the foreign countries; to the ocean.

20. Translation

The carriage is waiting at the door of the house; the coachman is on the box of the cab. "Are you about to leave your country to[1] visit Europe? — Yes, we are

leaving our family and country." You go down, you reach[2] the carriage; everything is ready. You step quickly into the carriage. Good-by! Your coachman will shut the door of the cab; he will climb on his box, and his horse will gallop toward the station. You will soon arrive at the door of the waiting room. The coachman, after stopping his horse, will jump from his seat to[1] open the door of the carriage. You will put one foot on the step; you will alight from the cab; after paying the coachman, you will enter[3] the waiting room of the station.

[1] *in order to.* [2] *arrive at.* [3] Supply *into.*

EXERCISE V

21. Text

Adverbs of quantity followed by *de*, ——. Numbers, ——. Agreement of *vingt* and *cent*, ——. Comparatives, ——. Demonstratives, ——. Relatives, ——.

Mme S. demande à l'homme qui est au guichet un billet de première classe pour New York. "Combien? — Quinze dollars, quatre-vingts *cents.*" Elle tire son porte-monnaie de sa poche et paye ce billet. Elle demande aussi à cet employé: "Le train est-il en retard? Quelle heure est-il?" Celui-ci répond que le train qu'elle attend, est toujours à l'heure et qu'il ne tardera pas à arriver. Cette dame regarde quelle heure il est à sa montre. Il est onze heures moins vingt minutes. Il y a beaucoup d'autres voyageurs qui attendent l'arrivée de ce même train. Elle examine ces futurs compagnons de voyage, ceux qui sont assis sur les bancs de la salle d'attente et ceux qui marchent sur le quai.

22. Transposition

1. Use in the principal clauses the interrogative form.
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *je* and use the present indicative in the affirmative form.
3. Replace *Mme S.* by *tu*, the present indicative by the imperfect indicative, and the future by the conditional.
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *je* and *il*, and the present indicative by the future.

23. Questions

1. Cette dame, que demande-t-elle ?
2. Que tire-t-elle de sa poche ?
3. Combien paye-t-elle son billet ?
4. Quelle question adresse-t-elle à l'employé ?
5. Que répond celui-ci ?
6. Le train tardera-t-il à arriver ?
7. Quelle heure est-il à la montre de cette dame ?
8. Qui attend l'arrivée de ce même train ?
9. Qui cette dame examine-t-elle ?
10. Où sont assis beaucoup de voyageurs ?
11. Qui marche sur le quai ?

24. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — This ticket office; this man; this small man; that train; that ocean.

Feminine Singular. — This watch; this water; this good water; that hour; that trunk.

Plural. — Those five benches; these four carriages; those two men; these ten hours; these oceans.

This pocketbook is that of your brother.
That wheel is his sister's.
This horse is larger than that of your friend.
That watch is smaller than this.

These hats are my uncle's.

Those houses are their mother's.

These steamers are larger than those of the General Company.

Those dresses are finer than these.

Two trains are approaching; this one is late, that one is on time.

3, 13, 28, 51, 66, 76, 81, 84, 99, 117, 679, 1100, 1492, 1777, 3269, 15,451, 398,271, 6,821,746.

25. Translation

These men intend to travel in[1] 1899.[2] On[3] June 21st,[4] at the hour of departure, these future traveling companions will step into the same cab and will arrive at the station at 25 minutes past 7.[5] They will enter the waiting room. Many travelers will be waiting for the train: some[6] will be seated on the benches of the platform; others[7] will be walking about[8] in the waiting room. There are always five or six employees in that station. Our friends will ask the one[8] who is seated at the ticket office: "What time is it?" This one will take out his watch and will answer: "It is 28 minutes past 7; you are on time, but this train is always late this summer. How many tickets do you want?" "Three." One of these travelers, taking his purse out of his pocket, will pay for his own[3] ticket and those of his friends. "How much?" "80 dollars." While[9] waiting for the coming of their train, they will examine the station; it is smaller but prettier than that at[10] New York. The train for which they wait is not long in coming.

[1] en.
[2] Do not use figures in this exercise.
[3] Omit.
[4] *the 21 June* (juin).
[5] *7 o'clock, 25 minutes.*
[6] *these.*
[7] *those.*
[8] à celui.
[9] en.
[10] *of.*

EXERCISE VI

26. Text

Peculiarity of verbs of the first conjugation in which the last syllable of the infinitive is preceded by *e* mute, ——. Imperative of regular verbs, ——; of *être*, ——; and of *avoir*, ——. Pronoun *on*, ——. Possessives, ——. Personals, disjunctives, ——, and conjunctives, ——. Place of personal pronouns, ——. Present and imperfect indicative, future, and conditional of pronominal or reflexive verbs, ——.

Tout à coup un employé leur annonce l'arrivée du train. Alors ceux qui ont accompagné à la station leurs parents et leurs amis, se préparent à leur faire leurs adieux. On se serre la main; on se parle; on échange beaucoup de compliments. "Ayez l'obligeance de présenter mes respects et ceux de ma famille à madame votre mère. Dépêchez-vous; voici votre train. Ne manquez pas de nous rappeler au bon souvenir des vôtres. Occupez-vous de vos bagages: comptez-les. Aimez-vous ces jolies fleurs? Acceptez-les." "Je vous remercie; vous êtes bien aimables."

27. Transposition

1. From the beginning to *Ayez*:
   - *a*. Use the imperfect indicative.
   - *b*. Use the future.
   - *c*. Use the conditional.
2. From *Ayez* to the end:
   Use the second person singular of the imperative.

N.B. *Madame* is dropped before *ta*.

28. Questions

(Answers in the Future)

1. Qui annoncera l'arrivée du train?
2. A qui l'employé l'annoncera-t-il?

3. Ceux qui vous auront accompagné à la station, que se prépareront-ils à faire ?
4. A qui serrerez-vous la main ?
5. Qu'échangerez-vous avec vos parents et vos amis ?

29. Grammar Drill

Here are two trains: the first is mine; the other is theirs.

Here are two flowers: this one is his; that one is yours.

My dresses are blue and theirs are black.

His hair is black and yours is dark brown.

Your foot is large and hers is small.

I speak to you; I do not speak to him; speak to her; do not speak to them. Here is a ticket; I give[1] it to you; I do not give it to her; give it to me; do not give it to him.

[1] donner.

30. Translation

Your relatives and friends escort you to the station. You are late; you hurry. You ask the man who is seated at the ticket office for your ticket.[1] He gives it to you. You ask him: "How much?" He answers you: "81 dollars." You take your pocketbook out of your pocket and pay him for it.[2] Then you attend to your luggage.[3] Suddenly the employees announce to those who are waiting for the train that it is coming. Then you get ready to depart; you thank those who have had the kindness to accompany you. You shake hands with[4] them, you accept the flowers which they present you and exchange many compliments with them. They bid you good-by[5] and you answer them: "You are all very kind to[6] have accompanied me to the train. I thank you very[7] much. I shall

not fail to pay your respects and your family's to my mother. I shall remember you to my [8] relatives." [8]

[1] *you ask your ticket to the man . . .*
[2] *it to him.*
[3] Plural.
[4] See **28**, 4.
[5] See **15**, note 3.
[6] de.
[7] Omit.
[8] *mine* (plural).

EXERCISE VII

31. Text

Review the same rules as for **26**. Superlatives, ——. Translation of *it is* and *they are*, ——. Peculiarity of some verbs of the first conjugation in which the last syllable of the infinitive is preceded by *é*, ——. Use of *n'est-ce pas*, ——.

Les parents et les amis des voyageurs continuent à les accabler de conseils et de commissions: "Nous espérons que vous vous amuserez très bien; ne vous ennuyez pas trop; portez-vous aussi bien que possible; ayez soin de votre santé et de celle de votre petite sœur. Donnez-nous souvent de vos nouvelles, n'est-ce pas? Nos meilleurs compliments à votre cousine et à la nôtre; saluez-les pour nous. Pensez à nous tous les jours. Rapportez-nous beaucoup de cadeaux. Avez-vous votre parapluie? Où est le sien? Ne les oubliez pas dans le wagon; ce sont vos plus beaux. Envoyez-nous votre photographie. Nos meilleures amitiés à vos voisins. Télégraphiez-nous dès votre arrivée chez vous. Voilà votre train. Encore une poignée de main! Bon voyage!" "Merci."

32. Transposition

From "Nous espérons . . ." to the end, replace the first and second persons plural respectively by the same persons in the singular, with all the required changes.

33. Questions

1. Vous amusez-vous en voyage?
2. Vous ennuyez-vous quand vous voyagez?
3. Vous portez-vous bien?
4. Avez-vous soin de votre santé?
5. Donnez-vous souvent de vos nouvelles à votre famille?
6. Pensez-vous à vos amis tous les jours?
7. Oubliez-vous quelquefois votre parapluie dans le wagon?
8. A qui envoyez-vous votre photographie?

34. Grammar Drill

There is an umbrella. Whose[1] umbrella is it? It is my umbrella. No, it is not yours. Yes, it is mine; it is my finest umbrella.

Here are many photographs. Whose[1] are they? These are my sister's, and those are mine. I send them to him. Do not send them to us. Send them to me.

[1] *to whom* (*is this umbrella*)?

35. Translation

You go on: "Do not overwhelm me with too many errands. I will present your best regards to my cousins[1] and to yours. I will greet them for you, and will give them the pretty presents which you send them. I like your beautiful photographs, and I accept them. Thanks. I shall think of you every day. I shall not fail to give your love to our kind neighbors. I have forgotten my umbrella and hers; they are at your house. You will have the kindness to send them to us, will you not? I shall write to you often this summer, but I hope you[2] will not delay in answering us. One more hand shake! I shall be well; I shall enjoy myself as well as I can;[3] I

shall not have too dull a time. I shall not count the hours. I shall take care of my health, and I hope you [2] will take the greatest care of yours and his. I thank you for [4] your good advice. I intend to telegraph to you as soon as I reach home. You will not forget to [4] send us our umbrellas, will you? They are our prettiest ones.[5] We thank you for [4] your kindness." "Pleasant journey!"

[1] Feminine.
[2] Supply *that.*
[3] *it will be possible to me.*
[4] de.
[5] Omit.

EXERCISE VIII

36. Text

Partitive article or *some* and *any*, ——. Relatives after prepositions, ——. *Apercevoir* like *recevoir*, ——. Past definite or preterit of regular verbs, ——; of reflexive verbs, ——; of *recevoir*, ——; of *être*, ——; and of *avoir*, ——.

Mme S. montre son billet à l'employé qui est debout à la barrière. Le train arrive à toute vapeur: il s'arrête. En voiture! Elle se hâte de monter dans le wagon et choisit une bonne place. Le train s'ébranle lentement. En route pour New York! Mme S. regarde par la fenêtre et admire les campagnes dans lesquelles beaucoup de paysans et de paysannes travaillent. Elle aperçoit aussi de hautes montagnes, des lacs, des collines aux pentes douces, des ruisseaux serpentant dans des prés fleuris, de nombreux troupeaux et de longues routes sur lesquelles voyagent des bicyclistes et des piétons. Tantôt le train passe dans de longs tunnels et sur de hauts ponts au-dessus de rivières larges et profondes; tantôt il traverse des champs, de grandes villes, de pauvres villages, des hameaux, des forêts et de belles vallées.

37. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous*.
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *elles* and the present by the imperfect indicative (interrogative form).
3. Replace the present by the past definite. (The verbs of the relative sentences must then be used in the imperfect indicative.)
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *je* and the present by the future.
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous* and the present by the conditional.

38. Questions

(Answers in the Past Definite)

1. A qui Mme S. montra-t-elle son billet ?
2. Qu'est-ce qui arriva à toute vapeur ?
3. Le train s'arrêta-t-il à la station ?
4. Que crièrent les employés ?
5. Mme S., où monta-t-elle ?
6. Quelle espèce de place choisit-elle ?
7. Le train s'ébranla-t-il rapidement ?
8. En route, qu'est-ce que cette dame admira ?
9. Qui travaillait dans les campagnes ?
10. Mme S., qu'aperçut-elle ?
11. Qui est-ce qui pédalait sur les routes ?
12. Au-dessus de quoi le train passa-t-il ?
13. Que traversa-t-il ?

39. Grammar Drill

Masculine Singular. — Some linen; some fine linen; coffee[1]; good coffee; black coffee; milk[2]; good milk; fresh milk; I do not wish any milk.

Feminine Singular. — Some water; good water; fresh water; there is no water; lace; pretty lace; blue lace; she has no lace.

Plural. — Some hats; some fine hats; round[3] hats; some dresses; fine dresses; black dresses; oceans; large oceans; horses; fine horses; waters; slopes; numerous slopes; gentle slopes; they have no tickets; there are no travelers in this car.

[1] café. [2] lait. [3] rond.

40. Translation

Our train is not long in coming; we show our tickets to the man at the gate and leave the waiting room. We are standing on the platform. The train stops: all aboard! The cars have wide steps. We hasten to get into the cars, in which there are already numerous passengers. We select good places. The train soon starts.[1] We are on our way to New York. The car in which we are traveling has numerous seats and large windows. We examine our future traveling companions. The ladies have cloaks, fine dresses, and pretty hats. The passengers look out.[2] We also look out. Now we perceive roads on which many bicyclists are pedaling[3] swiftly[3] and many pedestrians are walking slowly, numerous forests, blue lakes, and large fields in which country people[4] are standing or sitting[5]; now we admire meadows in which there are small flocks, deep valleys in which pretty brooks are slowly meandering, rivers over which there are many bridges, mountains on the flowery slopes of which arise[6] poor hamlets, cities the houses of which[7] are very high, small villages and tunnels in which the trains pass at full speed.

[1] *is not long in starting.*
[2] Supply *of the window.*
[3] See 38.
[4] Masc. and fem. forms.
[5] *seated.*
[6] *show themselves.*
[7] *of which the houses.*

EXERCISE IX

41. Text

Indefinites, ——. Use of *de* after some indefinites, ——. Agreement of past participles, used without auxiliary, ——, and with *to be*, ——. Passive voice, ——. Use and place of *y*, ——, and of *en*, ——. Idiomatic use of the verb *avoir*, ——.

Mme S., fatiguée, se procure un journal quelconque ou un roman nouveau, quelque chose d'intéressant. A chaque passage à niveau, tout le monde entend sonner à toute volée la cloche de la locomotive. Aux heures des repas, quiconque a faim, se rend dans le wagon-restaurant et y mange. Telle est la rapidité avec laquelle les voyageurs sont emportés à travers la campagne que quelques personnes en ont peur; le soir, tout y est obscur; personne n'y remarque plus rien, ni arbres, ni maisons. La nuit, quand quelqu'un a sommeil et a envie de se coucher, il se dirige vers le wagon-lit. Aux grandes stations, le train s'arrête pour laisser monter ou descendre les voyageurs; près de chaque petite gare, il ralentit sa marche pour éviter les accidents. Enfin on approche de New York. Sans aucun doute, chacun semble content d'arriver à destination sain et sauf.

42. Transposition

1. Replace the present by the future.
2. Replace the present by the imperfect.
3. Replace the present by the conditional.
4. Replace the present by the past definite.

43. Questions

1. Est-ce que Mme S. n'est pas fatiguée?
2. Que se procure-t-elle?
3. A chaque passage à niveau, qu'est-ce que tout le monde entend?

4. Comment la cloche de la locomotive sonne-t-elle?
5. Qui se rend dans le wagon-restaurant aux heures des repas?
6. Y a-t-il des personnes qui ont peur en chemin de fer?
7. Que remarque-t-on le soir dans la campagne obscure?
8. La nuit, a-t-on sommeil?
9. Où se dirige-t-on quand on a envie de dormir?
10. Pourquoi le train s'arrête-t-il quelquefois?
11. Pourquoi ralentit-il sa marche à chaque petite gare?
12. Chacun semble-t-il content d'être arrivé à New York sain et sauf?

44. Grammar Drill

1. A few newspapers; a few people; any bell whatever; something good; all the cars; every engine; no night; everything; everybody; every day; somebody; whoever.
2. Nobody seems glad of it.
3. We[1] no longer hear anything.
4. We[1] do not notice any trees there.
5. Have you any friends in that town? Yes, I have many there. How many have you? I have more than[2] ten.
6. Do you notice bicyclists on the roads? Yes, I notice some there.
7. Does she buy newspapers in the car? No, she does not buy any there.

[1] on. [2] de.

45. Translation

When we travel by rail, we notice that no passenger seems to be afraid; doubtless, nobody thinks of[1] any danger whatever, of[1] the numerous accidents which happen[2] every day. Many persons seem pleased to be carried

away on a train which crosses fields, forests, meadows, cities, with such[8] a[8] speed. All hope to[4] arrive at their destination safe and sound. Some of the passengers buy newspapers or novels; others, who have a mind to admire the beautiful country, look out. There one always notices something new. At meal time, every one is hungry and nobody fails to go[5] to the dining car and to eat there. When night[6] comes,[2] the country through which the train passes at full speed is dark; we perceive nothing there, neither mountains nor valleys. Near the crossings, the bell of the engine rings loudly to[7] avoid accidents there and everybody hears it. Trains[6] do not stop often; at every station a few passengers step into the cars or alight. Every evening, whoever is sleepy and tired enters the sleeping car and goes to bed there. Finally the train, slackening its speed, enters the city of New York and soon stops at the station. People arrive at their destination safe and sound, and they are glad of it.

[1] *to.*
[2] arriver.
[3] *a such . . .*
[4] Omit.
[5] *to betake oneself.*
[6] Use the definite article.
[7] *in order to.*

EXERCISE X

46. Text

List of verbs whose compound tenses are conjugated with *to have* in English and *être* in French, ——. Agreement of past participles conjugated with *être*, ——, and *avoir*, ——. Compound tenses (indicative mood) of reflexive verbs, ——. Irregular verbs: *aller*, ——; *dire*, ——; *faire*, ——; *prendre*, ——; *vouloir*, ——; and *conduire*, ——.

Mme S. appelle un cocher et lui donne l'adresse de l'hôtel où elle veut descendre pendant son séjour. Dès

qu'elle y arrive, elle se fait donner une bonne chambre. Elle prend l'ascenseur, se rend à la chambre que l'employé du bureau lui a indiquée et s'y repose. Le lendemain matin, elle s'éveille de bonne heure; elle se lève et s'habille promptement. Alors elle va à la salle à manger où elle déjeune de bon appétit. Son déjeuner fini, elle dit au garçon de lui apporter sa note. Après l'avoir payée, elle se fait conduire à l'embarcadère de la Compagnie Générale.

47. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *je* (affirm. form).
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous* (interr. form).
3. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous* (affirm. form).
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous* and the present by the past indefinite (affirm. form).
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous*, the present by the past definite (affirm. form), and the past indefinite by the pluperfect.
6. Replace *Mme S.* by *ils*, the present by the imperfect (interr. form), and the past indefinite by the pluperfect.
7. Replace the present by the future.

48. Questions

1. Qui Mme S. appelle-t-elle?
2. Que lui donne-t-elle?
3. Que se fait-elle donner à l'hôtel aussitôt qu'elle y arrive?
4. Que prend-elle?
5. Où se rend-elle?
6. Qu'y fait-elle?
7. Le lendemain matin, à quelle heure s'éveille-t-elle?
8. Après s'être habillée, où va-t-elle?
9. Qu'y fait-elle?
10. Le déjeuner fini, que dit-elle au garçon?
11. Alors, où se fait-elle conduire?

49. Grammar Drill

1. She has gone to the address which you had given (to) her.
2. Where are your bills? Have you paid them? The waiter has not yet brought them to us.
3. She has got up and she has dressed herself.
4. We have arrived at the pier on time.
5. They will not go; were you going? I go; let us go.
6. We made (p. def.); she has made; shall you make?
7. They do not wish; you would wish; he had wished.
8. We take; they took (p. def.); they (fem.) have not been taken.
9. You say; you said (p. def.); she would say; tell me.

50. Translation

As soon as you arrive at the station, you alight from the car with your friends. You call à coachman; he puts the baggage[1] which you have brought, on his seat or into the carriage. He asks you at what hotel you intend to stop. You tell him[2] and he takes[3] you quickly to the hotel, the address of which you have given him.[4] You go to the office, ask for comfortable rooms, and say to the clerk: "Call us at 10 minutes to 7." You take the elevator and go up to the rooms which he has assigned you; every traveler has his own;[5] you are glad of it. You enter yours and go to bed there; you are tired and wish[6] to rest. The next morning you are all awakened early; after getting up you dress yourselves. Then you leave the rooms which you have occupied during the night and go down to the dining room. You have a good appetite and tell the waiter to bring you a hearty[7] breakfast. After breakfasting you ask for your bill and those of your friends. After paying them you leave the hotel; you call a coachman and say to him: "Take[8] us as fast as possible

to the pier of the General Transatlantic Company." Your stay in that city has not been very long.

[1] Plural.
[2] *it to him.*
[3] conduire *or* mener.
[4] *of which you have given to him the address.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *have a mind.*
[7] *good.*

EXERCISE XI

51. Text

Use of *ce qui* and *ce que*, ——. Use of the imperfect indicative, the past definite, and the past indefinite, ——. Irregular verbs: *mettre*, —— ; *venir*, —— ; *voir*, —— ; and *vêtir*, ——.

Mme S. monte sur la passerelle et s'embarque. Une foule agitée envahit le paquebot. On entend tout à coup la sirène: une fois, deux fois, trois fois! C'est le moment des adieux. Le steamer se met en mouvement: il tourne et descend le fleuve. Mme S. voit le panorama du port de New York, le pont de Brooklyn et la statue de la Liberté. Bientôt elle perd les côtes de vue. Au revoir aux États-Unis! D'abord notre voyageuse s'amuse beaucoup: elle observe tout ce qui se passe autour d'elle. Elle va visiter l'intérieur du bateau. Ensuite elle entre dans sa cabine où elle se met à ranger ses affaires. Elle se vêt plus chaudement avant de remonter sur le pont. Elle se hâte, car elle vient d'entendre le bruit du gong qui annonce le dîner.

52. Transposition

1. Replace the affirmative by the interrogative form.
2. Replace the present by the imperfect and *Mme S.* by *vous*.
3. Replace the present by the past definite and *Mme S.* by *nous*.
4. Replace the present by the past indefinite and *Mme S.* by *elles*.
5. Replace the present by the future and *Mme S.* by *je*.
6. Replace the present by the conditional.

(For 3, 4, 5, and 6, drop the idiom *venir de* in the last sentence and use the verb *entendre* in the required tenses.)

53. Questions

(Answers in the Future)

1. Arrivés à l'embarcadère, que ferons-nous?
2. Qui envahira le paquebot?
3. Combien de fois entendra-t-on la sirène?
4. Que fera le paquebot?
5. Mme S., que verra-t-elle?
6. D'abord, s'amusera-t-elle beaucoup?
7. Que fera-t-elle?
8. Qu'est-ce qu'elle ira visiter?
9. Où entrera-t-elle?
10. Que se mettra-t-elle à ranger?
11. Comment se vêtira-t-elle?
12. Pourquoi se hâtera-t-elle?

54. Grammar Drill

1. I see what (that which) is going on around me.
2. We shall see what they are doing.
3. They will not hear what you say.
4. She takes what is good.
5. I have just heard the foghorn.
6. They had just got up.
7. We begin to visit the ship; she has begun to dress herself.
8. They dress themselves; she was dressing herself; we had dressed ourselves.
9. You put (pres.); they put (p. def.); will she not put?

55. Translation

Afterwards we got quickly into the coachman's cab, which we had just called, for we were late, and soon we

arrived at the pier without any accident; we passed through the excited crowd which was thronging it. We saw that everything was ready for the departure. We went up the gangplank and embarked. First, we hastened to go and[1] visit our cabins; we began to set all our things in order and put on warmer clothes. We had just visited the inside of the ship and had just examined everything which[2] was around us when we suddenly heard the sound of the foghorn: once, twice, three times; it was announcing the hour of parting. We went up again on deck to[3] see the steamer start. We watched many people who were weeping, kissing[4] each other, shaking[4] hands with each other and saying[4] to each other: "Enjoy yourself. Think often of us. Do not forget what I have just told you. Have[1] a[1] good passage!" At last we left the pier; after turning slowly the steamer went down the river. We admired the fine panorama of New York harbor; we saw the Brooklyn Bridge and we bade good-by to the Statue of Liberty. After a few hours we lost sight of the coasts of the United States; we were on our way to Europe.

[1] Omit. [2] Supply *that*. [3] *in order to*. [4] *were* (reflexive form).

EXERCISE XII

56. Text

Idiomatic use of the verb *avoir*, ——. Tenses required by the conjunction *si*, ——. Irregular verbs: *pouvoir*, ——; *devenir* like *venir*, ——; *croire*, ——; *entreprendre* like *prendre*, ——; and *se plaindre* like *craindre*, ——.

Le lendemain, elle ne se porte pas bien: elle a le mal de mer. Elle reste dans sa couchette tout le temps et elle manque d'air. Elle fait appeler le médecin, mais celui-ci

a beau lui donner des médicaments: elle devient de plus en plus malade. Elle se plaint beaucoup ; elle croit qu'elle a eu tort d'entreprendre ce voyage. Elle souhaite être chez elle. Après quelques jours, cependant, elle va mieux, mais elle n'a pas encore le pied marin. Il fait froid pendant toute la traversée. Néanmoins, l'océan est calme et le temps est beau. Chaque jour, elle peut observer le lever et le coucher du soleil. De quel magnifique spectacle elle jouit!

57. Transposition

1. Replace *elle* by *nous*, and use the interrogative form.
2. Replace the present by the imperfect, and *elle* by *je*.
3. Replace the present by the past definite, and *elle* by *ils*.
4. Replace the present by the future, and *elle* by *vous*.
5. Replace the present by the conditional, and *elle* by *nous*.
6. Replace the present by the pluperfect.

58. Questions

1. Le lendemain, comment se porte-t-elle?
2. Qu'a-t-elle?
3. Où reste-t-elle tout le temps?
4. Si vous traversiez l'océan, resteriez-vous tout le temps dans votre couchette?
5. De quoi manque-t-elle?
6. Qui fait-elle appeler?
7. Qu'a-t-il beau lui donner?
8. Devient-elle plus malade?
9. Se plaint-elle?
10. Que croit-elle?
11. Que souhaite-t-elle?
12. Cependant, après quelques jours, comment va-t-elle?
13. A-t-elle déjà le pied marin?
14. Quel temps fait-il pendant toute la traversée?
15. Que peut-elle observer chaque jour?

59. Grammar Drill

1. I am not wrong; will they be wrong? if we should be wrong . . .
2. Are you not seasick? they have been seasick; if she were seasick . . .
3. They are very[1] hungry; have you been hungry? he will not have been hungry.
4. I can; we could (p. def.); if they could not; they will be able; would he not be able?
5. We become; she was becoming; did you become (p. def.)? they have not become; he will become.
6. I complain; were they complaining? we shall complain of nothing.
7. Does she believe? we were believing; they believed (p. def.); you would not have believed.
8. They undertake; we undertook (p. def.); she had not undertaken.

[1] bien *or* grand'.

60. Translation

The next morning the travelers will amuse themselves very[1] much; they will enjoy the sight and the cold air of the ocean. They will go and[1] inspect the whole[2] boat. They will not be seasick, and will have their sea legs. They will lack nothing, and will be more and more pleased that[3] they[3] have undertaken this long trip. If you become sick, you will send for the doctor, who will give you some medicine; but I hope you will be in good health all the time. Do not complain; do not express the wish to be at home. You will get up early every morning, walk on the deck, and watch the beautiful sunrise. What a[1] spectacle! If a friend of yours[4] has been seasick, you will ask him: "How are you?" He will answer you: "I feel better,

thank you." "You were wrong to remain in your bed all the time. Why did you not go on deck?"[5] "I was too sick; I sent in vain for the doctor; I did not see him." "Are you hungry?" "I am;[6] I should be glad if the gong would announce breakfast."[5] At that moment you will hear it; you will hasten to enter the dining room, for one is very hungry after walking in the cold[7] morning[8] air. However, after breakfast[5] you will be able to remain on deck all day,[5] for the weather will be very fine.

[1] Omit.
[2] *all the.*
[3] *to* = de.
[4] *one of your friends.*
[5] Use the definite article.
[6] *yes.*
[7] After the noun.
[8] *of the morning.*

EXERCISE XIII

61. Text

More examples of the idiomatic use of the verb *avoir*, ——. Use of the infinitive, ——. Irregular verbs: *s'asseoir*, ——; *servir*, ——; *lire*, ——; and *survenir* like *venir*, ——.

Quand Mme S. s'assied dans sa chaise sur le pont, elle s'enveloppe de châles pour avoir chaud et elle a raison. Alors elle se sert de sa lunette d'approche pour regarder les poissons, les baleines, les mouettes, les étoiles, le ciel et, de temps à autre, un bateau à vapeur ou un bateau à voiles terriblement ballotté par les vagues. Mais elle préfère observer le capitaine, les officiers, les matelots, les passagers et les passagères de cabine et d'entrepont. Elle a des amusements de toutes sortes, car elle peut encore lire dans le salon, jouer du piano, danser, regarder danser les autres, chanter, écouter la musique, etc. En somme, la traversée est splendide: il ne survient ni brouillard, ni tempête, ni naufrage.

62. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous*, and use the interrogative-negative form in principal clauses.
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous* (affirm. form).
3. Replace the present by the past indefinite.
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *ils*, and the present by the future.
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous*, and the present by the past definite.
6. Replace *Mme S.* by *tu*, and the present by the imperfect (interr. form).
7. Replace *Mme S.* by *je*, and the present by the conditional.

63. Questions

(Answers in the Past Indefinite)

1. Quand les passagères se sont assises dans leurs chaises sur le pont, de quoi se sont-elles enveloppées?
2. Pourquoi se sont-elles enveloppées de châles?
3. Ont-elles eu raison?
4. Alors de quoi se sont-elles servies?
5. Pourquoi s'en sont-elles servies?
6. Qu'ont-elles préféré observer?
7. Quels autres amusements ont-elles eus sur le bateau?
8. En somme, la traversée a-t-elle été splendide?
9. N'est-il survenu ni brouillard, ni tempête, ni naufrage?

64. Grammar Drill

1. He is not warm; were (p. def.) you warm? they will be warm.
2. Are you cold? we have been cold; I should not be cold.
3. They are not right; we were (imp.) right; she has been right.
4. Do they sit down? we sat down (p. def.); she had not sat down; you will sit down; sit down.

5. He serves; were they serving? they had served.
6. I do not use my field glass; we used (p. def.) it; will they use it?
7. We read; we did not read (p. def.); will you have read?

65. Translation

During breakfast, a friend of yours will ask you: "What shall you do this morning?" "I shall have diversions of all kinds: first, I shall go on deck, and there I shall read; afterwards I shall watch the captain or his officers walking[1] on their deck, the sailors working,[1] and the steerage passengers playing[1] and dancing.[1] But I prefer to listen to the ladies singing[1] in the parlor." "Shall you not make use of your field glass?" "Of course,[2] I shall from time to time make use of it to[3] look at the whales, fish, and sea gulls." "You are right; and in[4] the evening?" "After dinner, if the weather is fine, we shall enjoy the splendid sight of the setting sun. If it is cold, we shall sit down in our chairs on the deck and observe the stars, the sky, and the water." "Do the lady passengers use their lap robes and shawls?" "Yes, they use them to[3] wrap themselves in[5] them,[5] and they keep[6] warm." "Will the ocean remain calm and the sky blue the whole trip?" "I hope so[7]; but if a storm arises, you will see the high waves passing[1] over the ship, and we shall be violently tossed about; the lady passengers will be afraid of shipwreck.[8] If there comes a fog, you will hear the sound of the foghorns, but you will see nothing, neither sailing boats nor steamers. However, let us hope that, on the whole, we shall have a fine passage."

[1] Infinitive. [2] bien entendu. [3] *in order to.* [4] Omit. [5] en. [6] *are.* [7] *it.* [8] Supply *a.*

EXERCISE XIV

66. Text

Translation of *how* in exclamations, ——. Agreement of *demi*, ——. Irregular verbs: *couvrir*, ——; *ouvrir*, ——; *partir*, ——; *devoir* like *recevoir*, ——; *entrevoir* like *voir*, ——.

Enfin un jour retentit le cri: terre! terre! Qu'elle est heureuse! Bientôt elle peut entrevoir le débarcadère tout couvert de monde. La voilà au port. C'est au milieu du plus grand tumulte qu'elle débarque. Comme elle a pris la précaution de faire enregistrer ses bagages directement pour Paris, elle ne doit pas les ouvrir à la douane. Elle va au guichet de la station et demande à l'employé: "A quelle heure le premier train pour Paris part-il?" "Il partira dans une demi-heure." "Est-ce un express ou un train omnibus?" "C'est un express." "Direct?" "Oui, vous n'aurez pas à changer de train." "Une première pour Paris." "Aller et retour?" "Seulement aller." "Trente-deux francs, soixante-quinze centimes."

67. Transposition

From the beginning to "A quelle heure . . .?"

1. Replace *elle* by *vous*.
2. Replace *elle* by *il* and the present by the imperfect indicative.
3. Replace *elle* by *vous* and the present by the past indefinite.
4. Replace *elle* by *ils* and the present by the future.
5. Replace *elle* by *je* and the present by the future perfect.
6. Replace *elle* by *nous* and the present by the conditional.
7. Replace *elle* by *tu* and the present by the conditional perfect.

68. Questions

1. Un jour, qu'est-ce qui retentit?
2. Mme S., est-elle heureuse?
3. Que peut-elle entrevoir bientôt?

4. Au milieu de quoi débarque-t-elle?
5. Quelle précaution a-t-elle prise?
6. Doit-elle ouvrir ses bagages à la douane du Havre?
7. Où va-t-elle?
8. Que demande-t-elle à l'employé?
9. Que lui répond-il?
10. Aura-t-elle à changer de train?
11. Prend-elle un train omnibus ou un express?
12. Quelle espèce de billet achète-t-elle?
13. Combien coûte ce billet?

69. Grammar Drill

1. How calm the ocean is! How blue the water is! How high the waves are!
2. Does he not open? we have opened; I have shut the windows which you opened.[1]
3. We leave; they left (p. def.); she has not gone away.
4. They must; we have been obliged[2]; I must have[2]; we shall be obliged; you should (cond. of *devoir*).
5. He catches a glimpse of; we caught (p. def.) a glimpse of; they will catch a glimpse of.
6. She covers; they were covering; the chairs which they had covered . . .

[1] Past indefinite. [2] Past indefinite of *devoir*.

70. Translation

On the whole, the voyage has been very fine; we have read novels, played on the piano, listened to music, sung, danced, etc. There has been neither storm, nor fog, nor shipwreck. Yet how happy we were[1] when at last the cry, "Land! land!" resounded.[1] Soon many people thronged[1] the deck; some passengers used[1] their field glasses to look

at the coast. There is France! We have caught a glimpse of the landing place. There is Havre![2] The steamer slackened[1] her speed. How happy all the passengers were[1] on[3] reaching the harbor safe and sound! We hastened[1] to land in the midst of a large crowd; the confusion was very great. As many travelers had not taken the precaution of having their baggage checked directly to Paris, they were[1] obliged to open their trunks and valises at the customhouse. We went[1] to the station and asked[1] the man at the ticket office for first-class tickets to Paris. He asked[1] us: "Return tickets?" "No, only single tickets; we are going to Paris, and we intend to take the first train; but we do not wish to travel in a slow train, and we hope we shall not have to change cars. At what time will the express leave for Paris?" "The through train will leave the station in an hour and a half." And he gave[1] us our tickets, saying,[4] "97 francs, 25."

[1] Past indefinite. [2] le Havre. [3] de. [4] Supply *while* (en).

EXERCISE XV

71. Text

Formation of the tenses of the subjunctive, ——. Tenses of the subjunctive of *être*, —— ; of *avoir*, —— ; and of regular verbs, ——. Use of the subjunctive after impersonal verbs, ——; after negative or interrogative verbs, ——; after verbs expressing will or emotion, ——; and after certain conjunctions, ——. Use of the tenses of the subjunctive, ——. Irregular verbs: *falloir*, ——, and *savoir*, ——.

Elle se procure aussi un Indicateur des chemins de fer dans lequel elle trouvera tous les renseignements dont elle pourra avoir besoin en France. Un homme de service annonce: "Messieurs les voyageurs pour Paris, en voiture!

Par ici, la quatrième voie à gauche." Elle s'installe dans un compartiment réservé aux dames et met ses colis dans le filet. Le moment est venu d'essayer le peu de français qu'elle a étudié et de voir si elle saura se tirer facilement d'affaire. Elle adresse plusieurs questions à sa voisine de droite: "Pardon, madame, auriez-vous la bonté de me dire quel est ce château? A quelle gare sommes-nous arrivées? Le soleil vous gêne-t-il? Voulez-vous que je baisse le store? Pensez-vous que le temps soit beau demain?" etc. A Rouen, il faut qu'elle profite d'un quart d'heure d'arrêt pour déjeuner au buffet.

72. Transposition

1. Replace *elle* by *vous*.
2. Replace the present and the future by the imperfect indicative and *elle* by *nous*.
3. Replace the present by the future and *elle* by *je*.
4. Replace the present and the future by the conditional and *elle* by *ils*.

73. Questions

1. Que nous procurons-nous?
2. Qu'y trouverons-nous?
3. L'homme de service, qu'annonce-t-il?
4. Nous installons-nous dans un compartiment réservé aux dames? (negative answer).
5. Où mettons-nous nos colis?
6. Que faut-il que nous essayions?
7. Saurons-nous nous tirer facilement d'affaire?
8. Que demanderons-nous à nos voisins de gauche et de droite?
9. A Rouen, de quoi faut-il que nous profitions?
10. Votre voisine désire-t-elle que vous baissiez les stores pour que le soleil ne la gêne pas?

74. Grammar Drill

1. She had come; they will have arrived (m.).
2. I get along; you got (p. def.) along; will they not get along? we know how to get along; she did not know how to get along.
3. Are you in need of money? they were (p. def.) in need of it; she will be in need of information; we must[1] not be in need of anything.
4. I must buy several novels; he must step into the car.
5. Do you hope that they will answer you?
6. She wishes you to[2] choose the best berth.
7. Do you wish us to buy a Railroad Guide?
8. I give you all this information in order that[3] you may[4] get along easily in France.
9. Does your neighbor think the weather will be cold tomorrow?

[1] *It is necessary that we* (subjunctive).
[2] *She wishes that you* (subjunctive).
[3] See **73**, 10.
[4] Omit.

75. Translation

"If you should visit[1] France, would you be able[2] to get along? What would you do there?" "I should profit by all the information which you have given me. I should not travel by a slow train; I should take the express." "When would you try the little French you have studied?" "At the ticket office, when I asked[3] the man on duty: 'Would you be kind enough to tell me at what time the express for Paris leaves? On what track shall I find it? Must I change cars?'" "What would he answer you?" "'This way, on the fifth track to the right; it is a through train; it will leave in a quarter of an hour.'" "When would you go to the train?" "When I heard[3] the man on duty

announcing: 'Rouen, Paris, all aboard!'" "What precautions would you take?" "I should get a Railroad Guide, in which I should find all the information I should need during my trip." "How would you get along on the way?" "I should listen to my neighbors and ask them many questions: 'Excuse me, sir; could[4] you tell me what is this fine city? What is this large castle? How many minutes must we wait at the next station? Will my packages be in your way? Must I put them in the rack? Do you think we shall arrive at Paris at the time[5] indicated by the Railroad Guide? Shall we stop half an hour at Rouen? Shall we be able to have our breakfast in the dining hall? Does the sun inconvenience you? Do you wish me to pull down the blinds?' I should get along easily in France."

[1] Use the imperfect indicative. Conditional of *savoir*.
[3] Use the conditional.
[4] Conditional of *pouvoir*.
[5] *hour*.

EXERCISE XVI

76. Text

Review the same rules as for 71. Use of the subjunctive after superlatives, ——, and verbs expressing fear, ——. Use of *ne*, ——. Irregular verbs: *plaire*, ——; *suffire*, ——; and *craindre*, ——.

Enfin l'express s'arrête à la gare Saint-Lazare, la plus vaste qui soit à Paris. Mme S. s'empresse d'aller à la salle des bagages; elle y cherche les siens: les voici. Maintenant, il faut qu'elle passe à la douane: elle craint que tous ses effets n'y soient bouleversés. Elle tire ses clefs et appelle un douanier: "Monsieur, veuillez examiner mes bagages." "Avez-vous quelque chose à déclarer?" "Non,

monsieur." "Rien du tout?" "Absolument rien." "Ouvrez cette malle-ci, s'il vous plaît?" "Voilà, monsieur." "Qu'y a-t-il dans cette valise-là?" "Quelques effets et mon nécessaire de toilette." "Cela suffit." "Je vous remercie." Elle pense que c'est l'homme le plus aimable qu'elle ait jamais rencontré. La visite passée, elle ne perd pas de temps et se fait conduire à une pension bourgeoise que des amis lui ont recommandée.

77. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *les voyageurs*, and *un douanier* by *des douaniers* with all the required changes.
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *tu*, *un douanier* by *des douaniers*, and the present by the imperfect of the indicative.
3. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous*, *un douanier* by *des douaniers*, and the present by the past definite.
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *je*, *un douanier* by *des douaniers*, and the present by the past indefinite.
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous*, *un douanier* by *des douaniers*, and the present by the future.

78. Questions

1. Où le train s'arrête-t-il?
2. Où Mme S. s'empresse-t-elle d'aller?
3. Qu'y cherche-t-elle?
4. Les y trouve-t-elle?
5. Maintenant, où faut-il qu'elle passe?
6. Que craint-elle?
7. Que tire-t-elle?
8. Qui appelle-t-elle?
9. Quelle question lui adresse-t-il?
10. Que lui répond-elle?
11. Que pense-t-elle de ce douanier?
12. La visite passée, où se fait-elle conduire?
13. Qui la lui a recommandée?

79. Grammar Drill

1. It is possible that the customhouse officers will not examine our luggage.
2. We must be in[1] Paris this evening.
3. Do you think that there is something in that valise?
4. These flowers are the most beautiful that we have ever seen.
5. Wait till[2] you hear him coming.
6. We fear they will upset our things.
7. I want him to look for the keys which I lost[3] this morning.
8. We shall reach the station at a quarter to nine unless[4] our train is late.

[1] à. [2] *that* (subj.). [3] Past indefinite. [4] à moins que . . . ne (subj.).

80. Translation

"When I reach[1] Paris after several hours of travel, where shall I go?" "You must not lose any time: ask a man on duty where the baggage room is; hurry and look there for your trunks and valises. When you have found them, call a customhouse officer to[2] examine[2] them. If you have studied a little French, it is possible that you may[3] get along easily. Pull out your keys, for he will ask you to open[4] your trunks. Tell him: 'Sir, would you be kind enough to come and[3] examine my luggage?' 'How many trunks have you?' 'I have two.' 'Where are they?' 'Here they are.' 'Have you anything dutiable?' 'Nothing at all, absolutely nothing. Do you wish me to open this valise?' 'No, what is there in that one, if you please?' 'Look, sir; here are my dressing case and a few books.' 'And in this trunk?' 'There are some

linen, clothes, shoes, hats, etc.' 'Do you fear that I shall upset your things? Please show them to me.' 'Wait till I find the key; here it is.' 'That will do[5].' 'Thanks.' You will leave the customhouse office, thinking that he is the kindest man[6] in[7] the world. As soon as the customhouse inspection is over, call a coachman and tell him to take you to the boarding house at which you wish to stop. Have your friends recommended one[8] to you?" "They have,[9] and they told[10] me that it is the best that they have ever had."

[1] Use the future.
[2] *in order that he may examine* (subj.).
[3] Omit.
[4] *that you open* (subj.).
[5] *suffice.*
[6] Supply *who is* (subj.).
[7] *at.*
[8] Supply *en.*
[9] *yes.*
[10] Past indefinite.

EXERCISE XVII

81. Text

Review the same rules as for **71** and **76**. Irregular verb: *écrire*, ——. Present subjunctive of *aller*, *faire*, *pouvoir*, *venir*, *prendre*.

Le lendemain, Mme S. voudra visiter Paris. Elle se promènera sur l'avenue des Champs-Élysées, le long des boulevards des Capucines et des Italiens, sur l'avenue de l'Opéra, dans la rue de la Paix, dans la rue de Rivoli, etc. Elle admirera les places de la Concorde, de l'Opéra, de la République, de la Bastille, la place Vendôme, l'esplanade des Invalides, le Champ de Mars, les monuments: l'arc de triomphe, la colonne Vendôme, la colonne de Juillet, les portes Saint-Denis et Saint-Martin, les jardins des Tuileries,

du Luxembourg, du Palais-Royal, des Plantes, d'acclimatation, etc. Elle verra aussi les palais de l'Élysée, de l'Institut, du Luxembourg, le Palais-Royal, l'hôtel des Invalides, l'hôtel de ville, le palais de justice, le grand hôpital: l'Hôtel-Dieu, la Sorbonne, le Panthéon et la Bourse. Elle visitera les fameux magasins, les musées du Louvre, du Luxembourg, de Cluny, etc., la Bibliothèque Nationale, la Chambre des Députés, les Halles Centrales, le bois de Boulogne, le parc Monceau, beaucoup d'églises: Notre-Dame, la Madeleine, etc., le cimetière du Père-Lachaise, les Catacombes et les environs de Paris: Versailles, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Fontainebleau, etc. Souvent elle ira à l'Opéra ou au théâtre: à la Comédie Française et à l'Odéon.

En un mot, elle ne manquera pas de voir tous les lieux d'intérêt et dans les lettres qu'elle écrira à ses chers parents, elle en fera une description enthousiaste.

82. Transposition

1. Replace *Mme S.* by *nous*, and the future by the present of the indicative (interrogative form).
2. Replace *Mme S.* by *on*, and the future by the imperfect (interrogative form).
3. Replace *Mme S.* by *il*, and the future by the past definite (interrogative form).
4. Replace *Mme S.* by *je*, and the future by the past indefinite (interrogative form).
5. Replace *Mme S.* by *tu*, and the future by the pluperfect (interrogative form).
6. Replace *Mme S.* by *vous*, and the future by the past future (interrogative form).
7. Replace *Mme S.* by *ils*, and the future by the conditional (interrogative form).
8. Replace *Mme S.* by *elles*, and the future by the past conditional (interrogative form).

83. Questions

1. Dès leur arrivée, que voudront-ils visiter?
2. Où se promèneront-ils?
3. Qu'admireront-ils?
4. Que verront-ils?
5. Que visiteront-ils?
6. Où iront-ils souvent?
7. Que ne manqueront-ils pas de voir?
8. A qui écriront-ils?
9. De quoi leur feront-ils une description enthousiaste?

84. Grammar Drill

1. We must visit all the churches of Paris.
2. Do they believe that the suburbs of London[1] are finer than those of Paris?
3. We wish him to lose no time and to take the first train.
4. You must come to-morrow unless it is[2] too cold.
5. Although[3] we are very tired, he wishes us to go to the theater this evening.
6. He fears that you may[4] see him.

[1] Londres. [2] Use *faire*. [3] Bien que (subj.). [4] Use *pouvoir*.

85. Translation

PARIS, May 15,[1] 1899.

DEAR FRIEND: On[2] bidding you good-by, I told[3] you that I would write you long letters giving you a description of the places of interest I should see; but I have not been able to do so,[4] for I am very tired every evening. As you recommended[3] me,[5] I have not failed to visit the stores, churches, museums, palaces, libraries, hospitals, cemeteries, markets, and suburbs of Paris. I have taken

walks on the boulevards, avenues, squares, and well-known[6] streets, in the parks and gardens, and I have looked at the monuments, columns, gates, statues, bridges, etc. I have also seen the Stock Exchange, the City Hall, the Court House and the Catacombs. I cannot give you a description of all the places of interest which I have visited; my letter would be too long. In short, I am very enthusiastic, and I believe that Paris is the most beautiful city that I have ever visited. I do not need to tell you that I have enjoyed myself very much during the whole trip, and I must thank you for[7] the information you had[8] the kindness to give me. Do not forget to present my best regards to your family. Answer me soon, and send your letter to the address of the family boarding house which you recommended[8] me.

Very sincerely yours,[8]

——— ———.

[1] 15 mai. [2] En. [3] Past indefinite. [4] *it.* [5] *it to me.* [6] Supply *in the.* [7] *of.* [8] Bien à vous.

PART II

LES QUATRE LANGUES

EXERCISE XVIII

86. Text

Les parents du jeune Edmond de Grandpré possédaient, il y a longtemps, une des plus belles terres du Dauphiné. Bien qu'ignorant les langues étrangères, ils avaient compris de quelle utilité cette étude pourrait être à leur enfant. "Nul homme au monde ne sait quel sort l'avenir lui réserve," disait souvent le baron de Grandpré. "Je veux que mon fils, au cas qu'il lui faille un jour voyager, ne se sente étranger dans aucun pays. Je me souviens de l'embarras dans lequel je me vis parce que je ne savais pas l'allemand lorsque je fus prisonnier en Prusse pendant la guerre de Sept ans."

87. Translation

Edmund is the young son of Baron[1] de Grandpré. His parents own a fine estate in[2] Dauphiné.[1] Many years ago, during the Seven Years' War, the baron was a prisoner in Prussia; he found himself very much embarrassed[3] there, because he did not understand German at all. We remember what he used to tell us: "Although we do not know[4] foreign languages, we must make our children understand[5] their great usefulness, because we do not know what destiny the future may have in store for them: no

man on earth knows it. We wish them to study[4] foreign languages in order that they may[6] not find themselves embarrassed in case they have one day to travel. Who knows their future destiny? They must not be strangers in any country in[7] the world. The study of foreign languages is of the greatest usefulness, and we wish our children to know them."

[1] Supply *the.*
[2] dans.
[3] *in the greatest embarrassment.*
[4] Subjunctive.
[5] *make understand to our children.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *of.*

EXERCISE XIX

88. Text

Doué de dispositions heureuses, Edmond profita rapidement des leçons des habiles maîtres chargés de son instruction. A quatorze ans, il lisait déjà les charmantes fables de Lessing, l'Histoire d'Angleterre de Hume et les beaux drames lyriques de Métastase, ce poète italien au langage si harmonieux. Il s'exprimait déjà couramment dans les trois langues, et, sans parler de sa langue maternelle qu'il savait très bien pour un garçon de son âge, il était en état d'écrire presque sans faute une lettre en italien, en allemand ou en anglais.

89. Translation

The masters intrusted with the instruction of the baron's son are very able, and know many foreign languages. They can express themselves fluently in German, Italian, and English, without mentioning their native tongue, which they know very well. Edmund is a boy of good ability, and will be able to profit quickly by the lessons of his able masters. At the age of fourteen he

has already read Hume, Metastasio, and Lessing. You know that Hume is an English historian[1]: he has written a History of England. Lessing is a German poet whose charming fables you have read,[2] and Metastasio is the Italian poet whose lyric dramas are so beautiful. Edmund is also able to write almost without a mistake long letters in English, German, and Italian. Of all the foreign languages, he thinks the Italian is the most harmonious.

[1] historien. [2] *of whom you have read the charming fables.*

EXERCISE XX

90. Text

Sur ces entrefaites, la Révolution éclata. Le baron de Grandpré ne pouvait croire que la tourmente politique dût arriver jusqu'à ses montagnes. Averti qu'on avait rendu contre lui un décret de proscription et que d'un moment à l'autre il serait jeté en prison, il fut contraint de fuir avec sa femme et son fils et gagna en toute hâte les frontières du Piémont sans avoir pu emporter d'autre argent que le peu qu'il avait sur lui. Les proscrits n'eurent pas même la consolation de dire à leur famille un dernier adieu.

91. Translation

They[1] pronounce a sentence of proscription against the baron and his family when the revolution breaks out. Friends hastily notify them[2]: they fear to[3] be thrown into prison at any moment, and they must quickly gain the frontier. They can carry away only[4] the little money they have about them. The political storm has reached them and has swept away what they possessed. What

destiny has the future in store for these poor exiles? Revolution forces them to fly in haste from their mountains, without even having the consolation of bidding a last good-by to their best friends. They cannot believe that they must leave their estate. Meanwhile they gain Piedmont, but they are unable to speak Italian, and they find themselves very much embarrassed: they did not understand the great usefulness of the study of foreign languages when they were young; they did not believe that they would need them, and they did not study them.

[1] on. [2] Supply *of it*. [3] de. [4] ne . . . que.

EXERCISE XXI

92. Text

D'abord le baron et la baronne de Grandpré s'étaient rendus à Turin pour y attendre des temps meilleurs. Cependant, après avoir reçu un peu d'argent que quelques-uns de leurs amis avaient eu le courage de leur envoyer de France, ils quittèrent cette ville pour aller se fixer à Rome. Mais avant d'atteindre ce but, il leur fallut traverser une grande partie de l'Italie.

93. Translation

When they arrived at the frontiers of Piedmont, the baron said to his wife: "We are banished: the political storm has obliged us to leave our castle and to bid a last farewell to our country. First, I shall wait for the money that some of our friends are going to send us. Then, after receiving it, we shall betake ourselves to Rome, where I intend to settle. We must cross a part of Italy: it will be

a long journey. We cannot travel fast,[1] because we shall have little money. But we must not lose courage; we shall reach our goal. From Turin, we shall send long letters to the friends whom we have not had the consolation of seeing before departing. As soon as we reach[2] Rome, we shall settle there and wait till[3] the times are better."

[1] vite. [2] Use the future. [3] *that* (subjunctive).

EXERCISE XXII

94. Text

Pendant ce voyage, Edmond servit d'interprète à ses parents; il s'estimait heureux de pouvoir leur payer ainsi l'éducation qu'il avait reçue d'eux mais il se gardait bien de s'enorgueillir du service qu'il leur rendait. A chaque instant, il se félicitait d'avoir appris l'italien avec tant de soin et avec des résultats si avantageux.

95. Translation

Thus the exiles passed through the greater part of Italy, but they did not travel fast, because they had only a little money. As they did not understand the language of the country in which they were, they would have found themselves very much embarrassed but for[1] their son, who served them as interpreter. The education they had given him was very good: he had had able teachers, had profited by the lessons he had received, and had learned several foreign languages. He spoke Italian fluently. He felt proud to be able to serve as interpreter to his parents. The baron and the baroness used to say to each other:[2] "We must consider ourselves happy to have given our son

an education with such good results. Let us congratulate ourselves upon having so good a[3] child. He expresses himself in Italian with such care that one would believe that it is his native tongue. Let us take good care not to forget the great service he renders us." And they felt[4] proud of their son's education.

[1] *without.* [2] *se.* [3] *a so good.* [4] *were feeling.*

EXERCISE XXIII

96. Text

Vu l'exiguïté de leurs ressources, les pauvres émigrés français voyageaient avec les rouliers qui allaient d'une ville à l'autre. D'ordinaire, le voiturier dans le chariot duquel ils se trouvaient, chantait à tue-tête sur son siège, tout en activant l'allure trop lente de ses chevaux. Un jour, le soleil était près de disparaître à l'horizon et les voyageurs commençaient à soupirer après leur repas du soir, le baron surtout qui était doué d'un vigoureux appétit, lorsqu'ils aperçurent l'auberge où ils devaient se restaurer et passer la nuit.

97. Translation

When the French exiles went from Turin to Rome, they traveled with a teamster and his son. The gait of his horses was very slow. They were going from town to town. Usually they took their meals and spent the night at small inns, on account of the slenderness of their purse. The teamster in whose cart they were traveling and his son were on the seat; they used to sing in Italian as loud as they could; but the French emigrants did not sing:

they were poor and they were compelled to settle in a foreign country whose language[1] they did not know. What a future! What a destiny! While singing, the Italian hastened[2] the pace of his horses. One day they were about to reach the inn where they were to spend the night when the sun disappeared below the horizon. Night was coming fast and they were longing for their supper, for they had received from nature a vigorous appetite, the teamster especially.

[1] *of which they did not know the language.* [2] Use the imperfect.

EXERCISE XXIV

98. Text

Mais elle était déjà tellement remplie que l'hôte et l'hôtesse avaient grand'peine à contenter tout le monde. L'arrivée de nouveaux voyageurs ne fit qu'augmenter l'embarras. Le roulier demandait le souper à grands cris; mais voyant qu'on ne le servait pas avec une promptitude égale à son impatience, il s'empara d'un fourneau, mit habit bas, retroussa ses manches de chemise et se mit en devoir de préparer du macaroni.

99. Translation

They see the inn where they are to have their meal. They arrive and call loudly for their supper, especially the teamster. The hostess, perceiving their impatience, says to them: "You see that our inn is already filled with[1] travelers who must spend the night here.[2] We have already great trouble in serving them. Your cries only contribute to increase our difficulties. We cannot prepare your supper quickly. I see you are very hungry,

especially the teamster's son, who is longing for his supper, but you must wait till the other travelers have had their meal.[3]" But the host hastily comes to satisfy them, and says to the teamster: "Come,[4] my friend, you know how[5] to[5] prepare macaroni. If your appetite is as great as your impatience, take off your coat, tuck up your shirt sleeves, take possession of a stove, and set about preparing macaroni for your traveling companions and yourself."

[1] *of.* [2] y. [3] se restaurer. [4] *let us see.* [5] Omit.

EXERCISE XXV

100. Text

Le repas terminé, la plus grave difficulté se présenta pour l'aubergiste: c'était de fournir des lits à tant de voyageurs. Les premiers arrivés s'étaient emparés de toutes les chambres de la maison. Le roulier s'installa du mieux qu'il put dans la salle commune, et les émigrés français durent se rendre dans une petite fabrique attenante à l'auberge, où quelques mauvais lits avaient été préparés à la hâte avec des matelas qui contenaient plus de paille que de laine.

101. Translation

The beds of the inn were very bad; they[1] had prepared them hastily. The innkeeper's wife had put some in all the rooms of the house, in the large hall, and in a factory adjoining the inn. In their mattresses there was much more straw than wool. When the meal was over, the teamster said to his traveling companions: "A great difficulty arises; as we are not the first comers, we must install ourselves as well as we can. My son and I[2] will

take possession of a bed in the large hall where there are already so many guests. The innkeeper wants you to go to the small factory close to the house; there they[1] will supply you with mattresses and you will install yourselves as well as you can.[3] The mattresses are filled only with straw, but an innkeeper has great trouble in satisfying everybody. The first comers have taken possession of the mattresses which contain wool. The host cannot provide with comfortable beds the numerous travelers who fill his inn."

[1] on. [2] Insert *we*. [3] Use the future.

EXERCISE XXVI

102. Text

Leur chambre n'était séparée de la pièce voisine que par une mince cloison en planches. A peine nos voyageurs se furent-ils mis au lit qu'ils entendirent la voix de deux hommes de l'autre côté de la cloison. Le baron et la baronne, fatigués du voyage et ne comprenant pas d'ailleurs ce que se disaient ces hommes, n'écoutèrent pas et ne tardèrent pas à s'endormir. Edmond, au contraire, ne perdit pas une seule parole, et quelques expressions qui échappèrent à ses voisins, le frappèrent assez pour le tenir éveillé.

103. Translation

During the night, Edmund awoke the baron and said to him: "You remember that after supper we went[1] to our room. You were very much[2] fatigued by the journey and you soon[3] went to bed. You were sleepy and scarcely had you lain down when you fell asleep. I also was about to fall asleep on my miserable bed when I heard two men

talking on the other side of the thin partition which separates the next room from ours. Our neighbors continued to talk and their voices[4] kept me awake. I would have rapped at the board partition if I had not been afraid of awakening you. Besides, no sooner had I understood a few words than I set about listening to what they were saying to each other. I did not lose a single one[2] of their expressions; nothing escaped me; on the contrary, I understood everything[5] they said, although[6] they spoke very fast.

[1] *we betook ourselves . . .* [3] *you did not delay in . . .* [5] Insert *that which.*
[2] Omit. [4] Use the singular. [6] See 84, 5.

EXERCISE XXVII

104. Text

"Ne parle pas si haut de peur qu'on ne t'entende," disait l'un d'eux à son compagnon. "Eh! qu'importe?" répondit celui-ci, "les Français qui sont à côté de nous, ne connaissent pas un mot d'italien, je m'en suis assuré. Ne crains donc rien; nous pouvons nous entretenir de notre affaire à notre aise." Immobile dans son lit, Edmond continua à prêter une oreille attentive. Dès le commencement, il avait deviné les intentions de ces deux hommes. Néanmoins, au lieu de crier, il se contint avec un sang-froid au-dessus de son âge.

105. Translation

I was not long in guessing their intentions. From the very first I listened attentively to every one of their words and I took good care not to[1] rap at the partition. One of them said: "Let us not speak so loud, lest our neighbors

should listen to what we say." The other answered him: "Never mind! I can talk to you[2] about that affair with perfect freedom. We have nothing to[3] fear; they would not understand us if they should hear us." The baron said to his son: "Edmund, I want you[2] not to speak so loud; I am afraid you[4] will awaken your[5] mother. Go on, now." "The two men who are in the next room are Italians and think that we do not know a single word of their native tongue. Instead of rapping at the partition, I remained motionless in my poor bed, for I restrained myself as well as I could; I did not cry and they kept on talking together." "My son," said the baron, "I congratulate you[2] upon possessing[6] a coolness beyond your[5] age." "Never mind!" Edmund answered; "I understood I could render you a great service. However, I do not boast of it. I came and[7] awoke[8] you after assuring myself that they had fallen asleep."

[1] se garder bien de. [2] *thee.* [3] à. [4] *thou.* [5] *thy.* [6] être doué de. [7] Omit. [8] Infinitive.

EXERCISE XXVIII

106. Text

Un bruit de bouteilles, accompagnant la conversation des deux interlocuteurs, annonçait qu'ils se donnaient du courage, le verre à la main. A mesure qu'ils buvaient, ils s'exprimaient avec plus d'abandon et de franchise. L'un d'eux reprit: "Ils partiront demain matin au point du jour; avant d'arriver au village voisin, la route fait un coude à la lisière du bois; nous irons nous poster à cet endroit-là: il n'y en a pas de meilleur." "Mais s'ils se défendent?"

107. Translation

I did not lose a word of the talk of the two travelers who are in the room adjoining ours. One of them said to his companion: "Let us raise our courage by having a drink." The other asked him: "Where shall we go and take our stand?" "Can't you guess? We will place ourselves at the edge of the wood, where there is a bend in the road before reaching the next village; there is not a better spot in the whole country." "At what time shall we start?" "At daybreak to-morrow morning, before[1] the travelers get up." "But suppose they should cry out? Are you not afraid that they will defend themselves?" "No, they are strangers, who do not speak Italian; they are French emigrants; they will lose their presence of mind, and will not defend themselves. Don't be afraid." I heard a noise of bottles; the two speakers drank, and continued to express themselves more loudly; for you know that the more people[2] drink, the more freely and unconstrainedly they[2] talk.

[1] avant que (subjunctive). [2] on.

EXERCISE XXIX

108. Text

"Bah! sois donc tranquille; ils n'ont pas d'armes. Ils pensent qu'ils n'en ont pas besoin et quand même ils en auraient, ils seront saisis de stupeur. Nous tirerons deux ou trois coups de pistolet et ce sera une affaire terminée. Alors tout nous appartiendra. . . . Quelle bonne prise!" Les deux misérables cessèrent de parler; l'un d'eux se coucha et s'endormit; l'autre se mit à marcher de long en large.

109. Translation

One of the wretches went on: "Let us stop drinking and talking. We are tired; let us go to bed and sleep. Tomorrow we shall need all our coolness and our courage." But the other asked him: "I am afraid they have pistols, or other weapons. Suppose they should begin to fire or to make an outcry? Suppose they should defend themselves?" "Pshaw! You may set your mind at ease," answered his companion; "I have assured myself that those emigrants have no pistols. Besides, I also heard the teamster say to his son that they would leave at daybreak. The affair will be settled in[1] a moment. We have good arms. I shall walk up and down the[2] road where there is a bend; you will lie in ambush at the edge of the wood. When the teamster, in whose cart they travel, arrives at that place, you will fire two or three shots. I shall speak to them frankly, and tell them: 'My friend and I are robbers[3]; you have no weapons. Instead of shouting, give me all the money you have about you.' Taken by surprise, the travelers will not fire, even if they have pistols; they will not cry, and will not defend themselves; they will give us all that belongs to them. We shall make a good capture, and we shall congratulate ourselves on our coolness. What a good affair!"

[1] en. [2] Supply *on*. [3] voleur.

EXERCISE XXX

110. Text

Edmond se dirigea à tâtons vers son père et l'éveilla: "Mon père," lui dit-il à voix basse, "il y a deux brigands dans la chambre à côté; ils veulent nous attendre demain

matin au détour de la route, au coin d'un bois, pour nous assassiner et nous dépouiller." Monsieur de Grandpré resta un moment pensif, réfléchissant au parti qu'il devait prendre; puis il se leva: "Viens avec moi," dit-il, "mon cher fils; viens et surtout fais le moins de bruit possible."

111. Translation

The baron and his son remained thoughtful a moment. Then Mr. de Grandpré said in a low voice: "Let us make as little noise as possible so as not to[1] awaken your mother, and let us consider the plan we must adopt. Did you well understand the conversation of these two robbers? Will the rascals who are in the next room wait for us to-morrow morning at the corner of a wood to get possession of the little money we have about us?" "Yes," replied Edmund, "I feel very proud of being able to render a great service to you. You must get up; we will go and awaken the innkeeper." "My dear son," said the baron, "you possess a coolness beyond your age." The child continued: "As soon as the robbers stopped talking and fell asleep, I got up and groped my way to your bed to awaken you. The wretches did not speak in a low voice; in proportion as they raised their courage, by drinking, they expressed themselves with more unconstraint. Besides, they did not know that I understood Italian, and I did not miss a word of all they said to each other. Finally, one of them said to the other: 'You will come with me at daybreak; we will wait for them at the turn of the road, and rob them. If they defend themselves, we shall murder them, and that will settle the business.' What wretches!"

[1] de peur de.

EXERCISE XXXI

112. Text

Le baron et son fils se dirigèrent vers l'auberge; ils frappèrent à la porte. L'hôte vint ouvrir et leur demanda ce qu'ils voulaient ainsi au milieu de la nuit. Edmond lui raconta tout. "Mais que faire?" s'écria l'aubergiste, épouvanté à l'idée d'avoir recueilli des assassins chez lui. "N'y a-t-il pas un poste de police dans le voisinage?" demanda M. de Grandpré. "Oui, monsieur, à une lieue d'ici." "Eh bien! faites monter tout de suite quelqu'un à cheval, ou plutôt, allez-y vous-même; courez à bride abattue avertir la force armée."

113. Translation

They make as little noise as possible in order to awaken nobody, especially the robbers who sleep in the room close to theirs. Groping their way towards the inn, they awaken their host and hostess by[1] knocking at the door. Terrified, the innkeeper listens with an attentive ear, remains a moment thoughtful, and asks his wife: "Who is rapping thus at our door in the middle of the night? You[2] must come with me to open the door." They reflect a moment upon the resolution they must take. Then they come to the door and ask: "What do you want thus in the middle of the night?" Edmund, who serves as interpreter to his father, at once replies in Italian: "Open the door and make as little noise as possible. You need not be frightened. You have sheltered murderers in your house. Do not delay opening the door and I shall tell you everything." "Murderers!" exclaims the hostess, "what shall we do[3]? What plan shall we adopt[3]?" Then the host opens the door and

says: "I have a good idea; there is a police station in the next village, two leagues from here. Rather than go[4] there myself, I am going to awaken the teamster and I will have him mount on horseback to go and warn the police." Edmund answers him: "Take care not to awaken the other travelers; are there horses in the neighborhood? give me one and I will go myself. I will make him run at full speed and I will relate to the police all I heard."

[1] en.
[2] *thou.*
[3] Use the infinitive without preposition.
[4] Supply *de.*

EXERCISE XXXII

114. Text

Quelques minutes après, l'hôte galopait vers le bourg voisin. Le baron était retourné dans sa chambre avec Edmond, tous deux gardant le plus profond silence. Ils ne se rendormirent pas et une heure plus tard, ils entendirent leurs voisins descendre l'escalier. Les deux brigands trouvèrent dans la cour l'aubergiste qui était déjà revenu, lui payèrent leur note et partirent.

115. Translation

Edmund, having adopted this plan, mounted on horseback in the court of the inn and said to them: "Keep the greatest silence; make as little noise as possible when you go back to your rooms. I shall not make the horse gallop: he will run at full speed." But his father said to him: "You do not know the way; I fear you will lose yourself." "Do not fear anything," he replied; "I shall find the police station in the neighboring town, which is five or

six miles[1] away from here, and I shall inform the police[2] that there are two murderers in this inn. Set your mind at ease; I shall come back at once." The young boy went away, and a few minutes later they could hear the horse running at full speed. The hostess, the host, and the baron returned to their rooms and made as little noise as possible. Mr. de Grandpré did not fall asleep again, and one hour later the robbers opened the door of their room. Both went down the stairs, groping their way in the deepest silence, so as not to awaken their neighbors. The baron heard them leaving without paying their bills. The innkeeper was not in the court and Edmund had not yet returned.

[1] mille. [2] la force armée.

EXERCISE XXXIII

116. Text

L'aube venait de paraître quand le voiturier appela les voyageurs. Il se disposait à atteler lorsqu'on entendit dans la rue un bruit de chevaux. On regarda et on aperçut deux hommes, les mains liées et tous deux blessés, que quatre carabiniers conduisaient. C'étaient les brigands. Avant d'avoir atteint leur embuscade, ils avaient rencontré les soldats qui s'étaient emparés d'eux, car c'étaient deux bandits qu'on cherchait depuis longtemps mais qu'on n'avait pu réussir à attraper.

117. Translation

One hour later, the travelers, called by the host, are all in the court of the inn and are preparing to pay their expenses and to depart. The teamsters are hitching up.

The dawn has long since appeared when they hear the clatter of a horse running at full speed in the street which leads to the neighboring town. A boy appears on horseback: it is Edmund; he is coming back. He at once alights from his horse, relates to the travelers all he has heard and done that night, and says to them: "Do you hear the noise of horses? Look in the street and you will see four soldiers leading two men: they are the robbers of whom I have just spoken to you. We were looking for them for a long while and we did not know what plan to adopt, for dawn had not yet appeared. However, we succeeded in meeting them before[1] they had reached their ambuscade. But when the soldiers made ready to catch them, they defended themselves and were both wounded. Then the soldiers succeeded in seizing them and tied their[2] hands.[2] They are the two bandits whom our host had sheltered."

[1] avant que (subjunctive).

[2] *the hands to them.*

EXERCISE XXXIV

118. Text

Après que les voyageurs eurent accablé d'éloges le jeune héros dont ils avaient appris le nom par l'aubergiste, la famille exilée continua sa route à travers l'Italie et arriva enfin à Rome. Le baron espérait y trouver un emploi honorable, mais il éprouva un cruel désappointement. Après bien des démarches inutiles, il fallut renoncer à tout espoir. Ce fut un coup terrible pour les émigrés qu'un si long voyage avait mis à bout de ressources.

119. Translation

Meanwhile, the teamster and his son had hitched up; Mr. de Grandpré, after paying his bill to the innkeeper, called the baroness. They climbed in the cart and got ready to depart. It is needless to[1] say that the travelers, calling Edmund a little hero, overwhelmed him with praises for having caused[2] the two robbers to be caught. The innkeeper had told them the young boy's name. When his mother learned what he had done, she embraced him and felt proud of having such a son. After they had left the inn, the baron said to his family: "We must continue our journey through Italy; when we reach Rome, I intend to settle there. As this long trip will exhaust our resources, I hope I shall be able to find honorable employment in that city, although[3] we know nobody there. Let us hope we shall not meet with any disappointment. I shall take[4] many steps before giving up all hope. We shall learn Italian and Edmund will serve as our[5] teacher and interpreter. If I could not find any employment, it would be a terrible disappointment, a cruel blow for us."

[1] de.
[2] *made* (followed by the active infinitive).
[3] See **84**, 5.
[4] *make.*
[5] *serve as . . . to us.*

EXERCISE XXXV

120. Text

La santé de la baronne commença à souffrir de tant de fatigues et de privations. Peu à peu, ils vendirent ce qui leur restait de bijoux. Edmond ne comprenait que trop bien la position de ses parents et il cherchait sans cesse les moyens de leur venir en aide. Cependant leur pauvreté augmentait de jour en jour. Un soir, Edmond

rentra moins triste que de coutume et dit au baron : " Ah ! mon père, si je pouvais vous être utile ! " Le lendemain, il sortit de meilleure heure qu'à l'ordinaire et dirigea ses pas vers le magasin d'un libraire bien connu, M. Pietri.

121. Translation

When the exiled family reached Rome, they[1] met with a great disappointment; for, after many useless steps, the baron gave up all hope of finding a situation. However, one evening, Edmund, returning earlier and more cheerful than usual, said to his parents: " Do you know Mr. Pietri? He is a very well-known bookseller; his store is the largest in[2] town; it is, besides, the largest I have ever seen. Well, this morning I went out early and walked toward his store. I must tell you that I have but too well understood our sad position. I know you have sold little by little the rest of your jewels, because our long journey through the greater part of Italy has exhausted our resources. Our poverty is increasing daily. Destiny has overwhelmed us with so many fatigues and privations that I fear your health will suffer from it.[3] I have always looked for the means of helping you without giving up all hope, and now I have the consolation of telling you that I think I can[4] soon be useful to you."

[1] *she.* [2] *of the.* [3] en. [4] Use the infinitive.

EXERCISE XXXVI

122. Text

Il y entra et demanda à parler au maître de la maison. On l'introduisit dans son cabinet. Le libraire jeta les yeux

sur ce jeune garçon qui se présentait avec un air de confiance modeste et lui demanda: "Que voulez-vous, mon enfant?" "Monsieur," répondit celui-ci, "en passant hier devant votre librairie, il m'est venu une idée. Je me suis dit: 'qui sait si l'on n'a pas besoin de quelqu'un qui sache traduire en italien des livres anglais, français ou allemands et rédiger des lettres de commerce?' . . . Alors, monsieur, j'ai pris la liberté de venir vous parler aujourd'hui."

123. Translation

The baron asked the boy: "What do you mean[1]? Edmund, has a good idea struck you to-day?" "Yes," replied the latter; "as I was passing before the well-known bookstore of Mr. Pietri, I said to myself: 'Who knows whether that bookseller might[2] not give me a situation?' Confidence returned to me at once; I took the liberty to present myself in the store, where I asked to be shown[3] into the private office of the master of the house. I entered there with a modest air, and the bookseller, casting his eyes on me, asked: 'What can I do for you, my boy? Why do you ask to speak to me? Can I be useful to you?' 'Sir,' I answered him, 'yesterday I happened to[4] pass before your store and an idea struck me. My father, who is a French emigrant, has been unable to find employment. I understand but too well the position of my parents, whose poverty is daily increasing, and I am looking continually for the means of helping them. I know four languages: French, Italian, English, and German. I came to speak to you, with the hope that you may need somebody who knows[5] how to write business letters.

[1] *wish to say.*
[2] Conditional.
[3] *that one should introduce* (subj.) *me* . . .
[4] venir à.
[5] Subjunctive.

EXERCISE XXXVII

124. Text

Le libraire lui posa quelques questions et ayant appris l'histoire des malheurs de sa famille, il lui dit d'une voix émue: "Vous êtes un brave enfant que Dieu bénira; revenez demain matin et je vous emploierai chez moi." Le lendemain, il ne manqua pas de se rendre chez M. Pietri qui lui dicta en italien quelques lettres de commerce pour ses clients à l'étranger. Edmond les traduisait en français, en allemand ou en anglais au fur et à mesure qu'il entendait l'italien. Le libraire lui donna en outre à traduire des livres qu'il voulait publier en plusieurs langues.

125. Translation

"Mr. Pietri answered me: 'God blesses good[1] children. The story of your parents' misfortunes has moved me very much. You have done well to[2] present yourself in my store and to[2] ask to be shown into my private office. I do not need to question you, for I have confidence in[3] you. If I cannot employ you in my house, I shall try all means of helping you[4] and your parents. Do not fail to come back to-morrow morning early. I will dictate to you a few business letters for my clients abroad, and you will translate them into English, German, or French as fast as you hear[5] the Italian. I shall see whether you can be useful to me, for I need in my bookstore somebody who knows foreign languages to translate a few Italian books that I intend to publish. Besides, you will answer the questions of foreign customers who come every day into my store and cannot speak Italian.' I answered him with a faltering voice: 'Sir, I thank you very much. How

happy my parents will be! I shall not fail to come to-morrow morning very early.'"

[1] *the.* [2] de. [3] en. [4] Use *you* twice: before and after the verb. [5] Use the future.

EXERCISE XXXVIII

126. Text

Pour ces divers travaux, il lui alloua un traitement de cent francs par mois: ce qui suffit pour mettre ses parents à l'abri du besoin et même pour leur permettre de faire quelques épargnes. On ne peut se figurer la félicité d'Edmond. Il ne se passait pas de jour qu'il ne s'écriât avec émotion: "Que je suis heureux d'avoir appris les langues étrangères!"

127. Translation

The next morning, very early, Edmund went to Mr. Pietri's store and he wrote many business letters for abroad. Several customers who did not speak Italian came into the bookstore, and he answered their questions with an air of modest confidence. You cannot imagine his happiness when he returned in the evening to his parents' home. He exclaimed with emotion: "Dear parents, Mr. Pietri, the bookseller, has allowed me a salary of one hundred francs a month for my various services. Are you not happy that I have[1] learned foreign languages? A hundred francs a month! Twelve hundred francs a year! That is enough; that will place us above want. We shall even be able to save some money. Allow me to tell you what I have done to-day; I have translated into English, French, or German several business letters for clients

abroad as fast as Mr. Pietri dictated them to me. Besides, I have answered the questions of many customers who do not know a single word of Italian. A salary of one hundred francs a month for those services! Is that not enough? Imagine my happiness! You are now above want. Not a day will pass without my thanking you for[2] having made me learn foreign languages."

[1] Subjunctive. [2] de.

EXERCISE XXXIX

128. Text

Au bout de quelques années d'exil, nos émigrés virent arriver le terme de leurs maux. Un gouvernement plus doux s'était établi en France. Quelques amis étaient parvenus à faire rayer le nom de M. de Grandpré de la liste de proscription et à recouvrer une grande partie de ses biens qui n'avaient pas été vendus. Les exilés allaient enfin revoir leur patrie après tant de souffrances.

129. Translation

At the end of a few months, Edmund's parents were sheltered from want. They even succeeded in saving something. But they were not happy; they could not give up all hope of seeing again their country. Several years elapsed without[1] their seeing the termination of their exile. Finally, one day, the baron received from a friend of his the following letter:

DEAR FRIENDS: The termination of your trials has come; you will at last be able to see again your fatherland after so many privations and sufferings. A milder form

of government has been established in France. Your possessions have not been sold and you will succeed in getting back the greater part of them. Besides, you know that we never gave up the hope of having your name erased from the list of emigrants: after many steps, we have succeeded in doing it. How happy we shall be to see you again after so many years of exile!

Sincerely yours,

V. de L.

[1] sans que (subjunctive).

EXERCISE XL

130. Text

Ils revinrent en France et en foulèrent le sol avec ravissement. Le baron et la baronne ne pouvaient se lasser de dire et de redire comment leur fils avait été leur interprète, leur soutien, leur sauveur. Edmond n'en conçut pas d'orgueil. Mais on assure que, plus tard, marié lui-même et devenu père de famille, lorsque ses enfants se décourageaient à cause des difficultés que leur offrait l'étude des langues, il se plaisait, pour relever leur courage, à leur raconter son histoire.

131. Translation

Can you[1] imagine the rapture and the happiness of our poor emigrants? How happy they were! The baron said to his son: "To-morrow morning we must go and thank Mr. Pietri for having helped us; we shall tell him that the end of our trials has come and that we are at last able to see again our dear country. In a few days we shall return

to France. With what rapture we shall tread her soil! We shall see again our good friends and we shall delight in relating to them your story without ever getting weary of it. I know you will not grow vain on that account.[2] Later, when you are married and[3] have become the head of a family, your children must learn foreign languages, and I assure you that if they get disheartened by the difficulties this study may offer to them, I shall renew their courage by[4] telling them again and again how you have been our interpreter, our support, our savior! May[5] God bless you!"

[1] on. [2] *of it.* [3] Supply *that you* . . . [4] en. [5] que (subjunctive).

ENDINGS OF THE THREE MODEL REGULAR CONJUGATIONS[1]

CONJ.	INF.	PRES. PART.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPERF.	PAST DEF.	FUT.	COND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	IMPERF. SUBJ.
1.				-e.	-ais.	-ai.	-erai.	-erais.		-e.	-asse.
				-es.	-ais.	-as.	-eras.	-erais.	-e.	-es.	-asses.
parl	-er.	-ant.	-é.	-e.	-ait.	-a.	-era.	-erait.		-e.	-ât.
				-ons.	-ions.	-âmes.	-erons.	-erions.	-ons.	-ions.	-assions.
				-ez.	-iez.	-âtes.	-erez.	-eriez.	-ez.	-iez.	-assiez.
				-ent.	-aient.	-èrent.	-eront.	-eraient.		-ent.	-assent.
2.				-is.	-issais.	-is.	-irai.	-irais.		-isse.	-isse.
				-is.	-issais.	-is.	-iras.	-irais.	-is.	-isses.	-isses.
pun	-ir.	-issant.	-i.	-it.	-issait.	-it.	-ira.	-irait.		-isse.	-ît.
				-issons.	-issions.	-îmes.	-irons.	-irions.	-issons.	-issions.	-issions.
				-issez.	-issiez.	-îtes.	-irez.	-iriez.	-issez.	-issiez.	-issiez.
				-issent.	-issaient.	-irent.	-iront.	-iraient.		-issent.	-issent.
3.				-s.	-ais.	-is.	-rai.	-rais.		-e.	-isse.
				-s.	-ais.	-is.	-ras.	-rais.	-s.	-es.	-isses.
perd	-re.	-ant.	-u.	—	-ait.	-it.	-ra.	-rait.		-e.	-ît.
				-ons.	-ions.	-îmes.	-rons.	-rions.	-ons.	-ions.	-issions.
				-ez.	-iez.	-îtes.	-rez.	-riez.	-ez.	-iez.	-issiez.
				-ent.	-aient.	-irent.	-ront.	-raient.		-ent.	-issent.

[1] Verbs ending in **-evoir** are conjugated like **recevoir**, which see on page 80.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Compound verbs are conjugated on the same model as their simples. For instance, *devenir* is conjugated like *venir*.

Past participles marked with an * are conjugated with *être*.

To get the first person singular of the Conditional, add *s* to the corresponding person of the future.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Indicative	Past Definite	Future	Present Subjunctive
acquérir, *to acquire*	acquérant	acquis, -e	j'acquiers	j'acquis	j'acquerrai	que j'acquière
aller, *to go*	allant	*allé, -e	vais	allai	irai	aille
assaillir, *to assail*	assaillant	assailli, -e	assaille	assaillis	assaillirai	assaille
asseoir, *to seat*	asseyant	assis, -e	assieds	assis	asseyerai	asseye
battre, *to beat*	battant	battu, -e	bats	battis	battrai	batte
boire, *to drink*	buvant	bu, -e	bois	bus	boirai	boive
bouillir, *to boil*	bouillant	bouilli, -e	bous	bouillis	bouillirai	bouille
conclure, *to conclude*	concluant	conclu, -e	conclus	conclus	conclurai	conclue
conduire,[1] *to conduct*	conduisant	conduit, -e	conduis	conduisis	conduirai	conduise
connaître, *to be acquainted with*	connaissant	connu, -e	connais	connus	connaîtrai	connaisse
coudre, *to sew*	cousant	cousu, -e	couds	cousis	coudrai	couse
courir, *to run*	courant	couru, -e	cours	courus	courrai	coure

[1] All verbs ending in **-uire** are conjugated on this model except **luire** and **nuire,** which see.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Indicative	Past Definite	Future	Present Subjunctive
couvrir, *to cover*	couvrant	couvert, -e	je couvre	je couvris	je couvrirai	que je couvre
craindre,[1] *to fear*	craignant	craint, -e	crains	craignis	craindrai	craigne
croire, *to believe*	croyant	cru, -e	crois	crus	croirai	croie
croître, *to grow*	croissant	crû	crois	crûs	croîtrai	croisse
cueillir, *to gather*	cueillant	cueilli, -e	cueille	cueillis	cueillerai	cueille
devoir, *to owe, must, ought*	devant	dû, due	dois	dus	devrai	doive
dire,[2] *to say*	disant	dit, -e	dis	dis	dirai	dise
dormir, *to sleep*	dormant	dormi	dors	dormis	dormirai	dorme
écrire, *to write*	écrivant	écrit, -e	écris	écrivis	écrirai	écrive
envoyer, *to send*	envoyant	envoyé, -e	envoie	envoyai	enverrai	envoie
faire, *to do, make*	faisant	fait, -e	fais	fis	ferai	fasse
falloir, *to be necessary, must*	——	fallu	il faut	il fallut	il faudra	qu'il faille
fuir, *to flee*	fuyant	fui, -e	fuis	fuis	fuirai	fuie
lire, *to read*	lisant	lu, -e	lis	lus	lirai	lise
luire, *to glitter, shine*	luisant	lui	luis	luisis	luirai	luise
maudire, *to curse*	maudissant	maudit, -e	maudis	maudis	maudirai	maudisse
mentir, *to lie*	mentant	menti	mens	mentis	mentirai	mente
mettre, *to put*	mettant	mis, -e	mets	mis	mettrai	mette

[1] The verbs ending in **-aindre, -eindre, -oindre** are conjugated on this model. See also **peindre.**

[2] The second person plural of the present indicative of **dire** is irregular: **vous dites.** Its compounds: **contredire** (*to contradict*), **dédire** (*to gainsay*), **interdire** (*to interdict*), **médire** (*to slander*), and **prédire** (*to predict*), are regular in that person: **vous contredisez,** etc.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS— *Continued*

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Indicative	Past Definite	Future	Present Subjunctive
mourir, *to die*	mourant	*mort, -e	je meurs	je mourus	je mourrai	que je meure
mouvoir, *to move*	mouvant	mû, mue	meus	mus	mouvrai	meuve
naître, *to be born*	naissant	*né, -e	nais	naquis	naîtrai	naisse
nuire, *to harm, hurt*	nuisant	nui	nuis	nuisis	nuirai	nuise
offrir, *to offer*	offrant	offert, -e	offre	offris	offrirai	offre
ouvrir, *to open*	ouvrant	ouvert, -e	ouvre	ouvris	ouvrirai	ouvre
paraître, *to appear*	paraissant	paru	parais	parus	paraîtrai	paraisse
partir, *to depart*	partant	*parti, -e	pars	partis	partirai	parte
peindre, *to paint*	peignant	peint, -e	peins	peignis	peindrai	peigne
plaire, *to please*	plaisant	plu	plais	plus	plairai	plaise
pleuvoir, *to rain*	pleuvant	plu	il pleut	il plut	il pleuvra	qu'il pleuve
pourvoir, *to provide*	pourvoyant	pourvu, -e	pourvois	pourvus	pourvoirai	pourvoie
pouvoir, *to be able, can, may*	pouvant	pu	peux *or* puis	pus	pourrai	puisse
prendre, *to take*	prenant	pris, -e	prends	pris	prendrai	prenne
recevoir,[1] *to receive*	recevant	reçu, -e	reçois	reçus	recevrai	reçoive
se repentir, *to repent*	se repentant	s'étant repenti, -e	je me repens	je me repentis	je me repentirai	que je me repente
résoudre, *to solve, resolve*	résolvant	résolu, -e	résous	résolus	résoudrai	résolve
rire, *to laugh*	riant	ri	ris	ris	rirai	rie

[1] Verbs ending in **-evoir** are conjugated on this model.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Indicative	Past Definite	Future	Present Subjunctive
savoir, *to know*	sachant	su, -e	je sais	je sus	je saurai	que je sache
sentir, *to feel*	sentant	senti, -e	sens	sentis	sentirai	sente
servir, *to serve*	servant	servi, -e	sers	servis	servirai	serve
sortir, *to go out*	sortant	*sorti, -e	sors	sortis	sortirai	sorte
souffrir, *to suffer*	souffrant	souffert, -e	souffre	souffris	souffrirai	souffre
suffire, *to suffice*	suffisant	suffi	suffis	suffis	suffirai	suffise
suivre, *to follow*	suivant	suivi, -e	suis	suivis	suivrai	suive
taire, *not to say*	taisant	tu, -e	tais	tus	tairai	taise
tenir, *to hold*	tenant	tenu, -e	tiens	tins	tiendrai	tienne
traire, *to milk*	trayant	trait, -e	trais	——	trairai	traie
vaincre, *to vanquish*	vainquant	vaincu, -e	vaincs	vainquis	vaincrai	vainque
valoir, *to be worth*	valant	valu, -e	vaux	valus	vaudrai	vaille
venir, *to come*	venant	*venu, -e	viens	vins	viendrai	vienne
vêtir, *to dress*	vêtant	vêtu, -e	vêts	vêtis	vêtirai	vête
vivre, *to live*	vivant	vécu, -e	vis	vécus	vivrai	vive
voir, *to see*	voyant	vu, -e	vois	vis	verrai	voie
vouloir, *to will, wish, want*	voulant	voulu, -e	veux	voulus	voudrai	veuille

ABBREVIATIONS

adj.	= adjective	imp.	= imperfect	pl.	= plural
adv.	= adverb	imper.	= imperative	poss.	= possessive
art.	= article	impers.	= impersonal	prep.	= preposition
cond.	= conditional	ind.	= indicative	pres.	= present
conj.	= conjunction	inf.	= infinitive	pron.	= pronoun
def.	= definite	intr.	= intransitive	sing.	= singular
dem.	= demonstrative	irr.	= irregular	subj.	= subjunctive
excl.	= exclamation	m.	= masculine	tr.	= transitive
f.	= feminine	p.	= past		
fut.	= future	part.	= participle		

FRENCH–ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

a, pres. ind. of *avoir*; **il y a**, there is, there are; ago.
à, at, to, in, on, of, by, with, below.
abandon, m., unconstraint.
abattue, see **bride**.
abord (d'), at first.
abri, m., shelter; **mettre à l'abri de**, to shelter from, to place above.
absolument, absolutely.
accabler, to overwhelm.
accepter, to accept.
accident, m., accident.
acclimatation, see **jardin**.
accompagner, to accompany, to escort.
acheter, to buy.
activer, to hasten.
adieu, m., farewell.
admirer, to admire.
adresse, f., address.
adresser, to address, ask.
affaire, f., affair, business; pl., business matters, things.
âge, m., age.
agiter, to excite.
aide, f., help; **venir en aide**, to help.
ailleurs (d'), besides.
aimable, amiable, kind.
aimer, to like.
ainsi, thus.
air, m., air.
aise, f., ease; **à notre aise**, with perfect freedom.
ait, pres. subj. of *avoir*.
Allemagne, f., Germany.
allemand, m., German (language).
aller, irr., to go; **aller mieux**, to feel better.
aller, m., single ticket; **aller et retour**, return ticket.
allouer, to allow.
allure, f., gait, pace.
alors, then.
ami, m., friend.
amitiés, f. pl., regards, love.
amusement, m., diversion.
amuser (s'), to enjoy oneself.
an, m., year.
anglais, -e, English.
Angleterre, f., England.
année, f., year.
annoncer, to announce.
apercevoir, irr., to perceive, to see.
aperçoit, pres. ind. of *apercevoir*.
aperçurent, p. def. of *apercevoir*.
aperçut, p. def. of *apercevoir*.
appartenir, irr. (like *tenir*), to belong.
appartiendra, fut. of *appartenir*.
appeler, to call.
appétit, m., appetite.
apporter, to bring.
apprendre, irr. (like *prendre*), to learn.

appris, -e, p. part. of *apprendre*.
approche, see **lunette**.
approcher, to approach.
après, after, for; **après que**, after.
aquilin, -e, aquiline, Roman.
arbre, m., tree.
arc de triomphe, m., triumphal arch.
argent, m., money.
arme, f., arm, weapon.
armer, to arm.
arranger, to settle.
arrêt, m., stop.
arrêter, to stop; **s'arrêter**, to stop.
arrivé, m., comer, arrival.
arrivée, f., arrival, coming.
arriver, to arrive, to come.
ascenseur, m., elevator.
assassin, m., murderer.
assassiner, to murder.
asseoir (s'), irr., to sit down.
assez, enough.
assied, pres. ind. of *s'asseoir*.
assis, -e, p. part. of *s'asseoir*.
assurer, to assure.
atlantique, Atlantic.
atteindre, irr. (like *craindre*), to reach.
atteint, -e, p. part of *atteindre*.
atteler, to hitch up.
attenant, -e, close to, adjoining.
attendre, to await, to wait for.
attente, see **salle**.
attenti-f, -ve, attentive.
attraper, to catch.
au = **à** + **le** (art.).
aube, f., dawn.
auberge, f., inn.
aubergiste, m., innkeeper.
aucun, -e, any, no.
au-dessus de, over, beyond.
augmenter, to increase.
aujourd'hui, to-day.
auraient, cond. of *avoir*.
aurez, fut. of *avoir*.
auriez, cond. of *avoir*.
auront, fut. of *avoir*.
aussi, also, as.
aussitôt que, as soon **as**.
autour de, around.
autre, other.
aux = **à** + **les** (art.).
avait, imp. ind. of *avoir*.
avant, before.
avantageu-x, -se, advantageous, good.
avec, with.
avenir, m., future.
avertir, to warn, to notify.
avez, pres. ind. of *avoir*.
avoir, irr., to have; **avoir sommeil**, to be sleepy; **avoir besoin**, to need; **avoir raison**, to be right; **avoir tort**, to be wrong; **avoir chaud**, to be warm; **avoir beau . . .**, to do something in vain.
ayez, imper. of *avoir*.

B

bagages, m. pl., luggage.
bah! pshaw!
baisser, to pull down.
baleine, f., whale.
ballotter, to toss about.
banc, m., bench.
bandit, m., bandit.
baron, m., baron.
baronne, f., baroness.
barrière, f., gate.
bas, -se, low.
bas, adv.; see **mettre**.
bateau, m., boat, ship; **bateau à vapeur**, steamer; **bateau à voiles**, sailing boat.

beau, bel, -le, beautiful, fine; **avoir beau . . .,** to do something in vain.
beaucoup, much, very much, a great deal, many.
belle, f. of *beau*.
bénir, to bless.
besoin, m., need, want; **avoir besoin de,** to need, to be in need of.
bibliothèque, f., library.
bicyclette, f., bicycle; **à bicyclette,** on a bicycle.
bicycliste, m., bicyclist.
bien, adv., well, very; **bien que,** although; **bien des,** many.
bien, m., possession.
bientôt, soon.
bijou, m., jewel.
billet, m., ticket.
blesser, to wound.
bleu, -e, blue.
boire, irr., to drink.
bois, m., wood.
bon, -ne, good, comfortable.
bonté, f., kindness.
bottine, f., boot.
bouche, f., mouth.
boulevard, m., boulevard.
bouleverser, to upset.
bourg, m., town.
bourgeois, -e, see **pension.**
Bourse, f., Stock Exchange.
bout, m., end; **mettre à bout de ressources,** to exhaust somebody's resources.
bouteille, f., bottle.
brave, good.
bride, f., bridle; **à bride abattue,** at full speed.
brigand, m., robber.
brouillard, m., fog.
bruit, m., noise, sound, clatter.
buffet, m., dining hall.
bureau, m., office.
but, m., goal.
buvaient, imp. ind. of *boire*.

C

c' = **ce** (pron.).
cabine, f., cabin, berth.
cabinet, m., private office.
cadeau, m., present.
calme, calm.
campagne, f., country, fields.
capitaine, m., captain.
car, conj., for.
carabinier, m., soldier.
cas, m., case; **au cas que,** in case.
Catacombes, f. pl., Catacombs.
cause, f., cause; **à cause de,** on account of.
ce, cet, -te, adj., this, that.
ce, pron., that, it, he; **ce qui,** that which (subject); **ce que,** that which (object).
cela, pron., that.
celle, f. of *celui*.
celui, pron., this, that.
celui-ci, this one, the latter.
cent, hundred.
centime, m., centime.
central, -e, central.
cependant, however, meanwhile, yet.
ces (pl. of adj. *ce*), these, those.
cesse, see **sans.**
cesser, to stop.
cet, see adj. **ce.**
cette, f. of adj. *ce;* **cette . . . -ci,** this; **cette . . . -là,** that.
ceux, pron., these, those.
chacun, -e, each one, every one.
chaise, f., chair.
châle, m., shawl.
chambre, f., room.

champ, m., field.
changer, to change.
chanter, to sing.
chapeau, m., hat.
chaque, each, every.
charger, to intrust.
chariot, m., cart.
charmant, -e, charming.
châtain, -e, dark brown.
château, m., castle.
chaud, -e, warm; **avoir chaud**, to be warm.
chaudement, warmly.
chemin, m., road; **chemin de fer**, railroad; **en chemin de fer**, by rail.
chemise, f., shirt.
cher, chère, dear.
chercher, to look for.
cheval, m., horse; **à cheval**, on horseback.
chevaux, pl. of *cheval*.
cheveu, m., hair.
chez, to, at, or in the house of; **chez vous**, to, at, or in your house.
choisir, to choose, to select.
chose, f., thing.
ciel, m., sky.
cimetière, m., cemetery.
classe, f., class.
clef, f., key.
client, m., client, customer.
cloche, f., bell.
cloison, f., partition; **cloison en planches**, board partition.
cocher, m., coachman.
coin, m., corner.
colis, m., package.
colline, f., hill.
colonne, f., column.
combien, how much, how many.
comédie, f., comedy.
comme, conj., as.
commencement, m., beginning.
commencer, to begin.
comment, how.
commerce, m., business.
commission, f., errand.
commun, -e, common, general.
compagnie, f., company.
compagnon, m., companion; **compagnon de voyage**, traveling companion.
compartiment, m., compartment.
compliment, m., compliment, regard.
comprenant, pres. part. of *comprendre*.
comprendre, irr. (like *prendre*), to understand.
compris, -e, p. part. of *comprendre*.
compter, to count, to intend.
concevoir, irr. (like *recevoir*), to conceive; **concevoir de l'orgueil**, to grow vain.
conçut, p. def. of *concevoir*.
conduire, irr., to conduct, to lead, to take.
conduisaient, imp. ind. of *conduire*.
confiance, f., confidence.
connaissent, pres. ind. of *connaître*.
connaître, irr., to know, to be acquainted with.
connu, -e, p. part. of *connaître*.
conseil, m., advice.
consolation, f., consolation.
contenaient, imp. ind. of *contenir*.
contenir, irr. (like *venir*), to contain; **se contenir**, to restrain oneself.
content, -e, pleased, glad.
contenter, to satisfy.
contint, p. def. of *contenir*.
continuer, to continue, to go on, to keep on.
contraindre, irr. (like *craindre*), to oblige, to force.

contraint, -e, p. part. of *contraindre*.
contraire (au), on the contrary.
contre, against.
conversation, f., talk.
côte, f., coast.
côté, m., side; **à côté** and **à côté de nous**, in the next room.
coucher (se), to go to bed.
coucher, m., setting.
couchette, f., bed.
coude, m., bend.
coup, m., blow, shot; **coup de pistolet**, pistol shot; **tout à coup**, suddenly.
cour, f., court.
courage, m., courage.
couramment, fluently.
courez, pres. ind. and imper. of *courir*.
courir, irr., to run.
cousin, m., cousin.
cousine, f., cousin.
coûter, to cost.
coutume (de), usual.
couvert, -e, p. part. of *couvrir*.
couverture, f., covering; **couverture de voyage**, lap robe, steamer rug.
couvrir, irr. (like *ouvrir*), to cover.
craindre, irr., to fear, to be afraid of.
crains, pres. ind. and imper. of *craindre*.
craint, pres. ind. of *craindre*.
cri, m., cry; **à grands cris**, loudly.
crier, to cry, to make an outcry, to shout.
croire, irr., to believe.
cruel, -le, cruel.

D

d' = de.
d'abord, see **abord**.
d'ailleurs, see **ailleurs**.
dame, f., lady.
dans, in, into.
danser, to dance.
Dauphiné, m., Dauphiné, an old French province.
de, prep., of, from, to, for, with, on, about.
de, partitive art., some, any.
débarcadère, m., landing place.
débarquer, to land.
debout, adv., standing.
déclarer, to declare; **quelque chose à déclarer**, anything dutiable.
décourager (se), to get disheartened.
décret, m., sentence.
défendre, to defend.
déjà, already.
déjeuner, to breakfast.
déjeuner, m., breakfast.
demain, to-morrow.
demander, to ask, to ask for, to call for.
démarche, f., step.
demi, -e, half.
dentelle, f., lace.
départ, m., departure.
dépêcher (se), to hurry up.
dépouiller, to rob.
depuis, since; **depuis longtemps**, long since, for a long while.
député, m., deputy, representative.
dernier, -ère, last.
des = de + les (art.), of the, from the; some, any.
dès, from; **dès votre arrivée**, as soon as you arrive; **dès le commencement**, from the very first; **dès que**, as soon as.
désappointement, m., disappointment.
descendre, to alight, to go down, to stop.
description, f., description.
désirer, to desire.

destination, f., destination.
détour, m., turn.
deux, two ; **tous deux**, both.
devaient, imp. ind. of *devoir*.
devant, before.
devenir, irr. (like *venir*), to become.
devenu, p. part. of *devenir*.
devient, pres. ind. of *devenir*.
deviner, to guess.
devoir, irr., must; to be obliged to, to have to, to be to.
devoir, m., duty; see **mettre**.
dicter, to dictate.
Dieu, m., God.
difficulté, f., difficulty.
dîner, m., dinner.
dire, irr., to say, to tell ; **dire et redire**, to tell again and again.
direct, -e, direct, through.
directement, directly.
diriger, to direct ; **se diriger**, to direct one's steps ; **se diriger à tâtons**, to grope one's way.
disaient, imp. ind. of *dire*.
disait, imp. ind. of *dire*.
disparaître, irr. (like *paraître*), to disappear.
disposer (se), to prepare, to get ready, to make ready.
disposition, f., ability.
dit, pres. ind. of *dire*.
dit, p. def. of *dire*.
dit, -e, p. part. of *dire*.
divers, -e, various.
doit, pres. ind. of *devoir*.
donc, then.
donner, to give; **donner de ses nouvelles**, to write; **se donner du courage**, to raise one's courage.
dont, of which, of whom.
dormir, irr., to sleep.
douane, f., customhouse.
douanier, m., customhouse officer.
douce, f. of *doux*.
doué, -e, gifted ; **être doué de**, to be endowed by nature with.
doute, m., doubt.
dou-x, -ce, gentle, mild.
drame, m., drama.
droite, f., right side.
du = **de** + **le** (art.), of the, from the ; some, any.
duquel, of whom, of which.
durent, p. def. of *devoir*.
dût, imp. subj. of *devoir*.

E

eau, f., water.
ébranler (s'), to start.
échanger, to exchange.
échapper, to escape.
éclater, to break out.
école, f., school.
écouter, to listen to.
écrier (s'), to exclaim.
écrire, irr., to write.
Edmond, m., Edmund.
éducation, f., education.
effets, m. pl., things, clothes.
égal, -e, equal ; **égal à**, as great as.
église, f., church.
eh ! well !
eh bien ! well !
elle, she, her, it (subject).
éloge, m., praise.
embarcadère, m., pier.
embarquer (s'), to embark.
embarras, m., embarrassment, difficulty.
embrasser, to kiss.
embuscade, f., ambuscade.
émigré, m., emigrant.
émotion, f., emotion.
émouvoir, irr., to move.

emparer (s') de, to take possession of.
emploi, m., employment, situation.
employé, m., employee, clerk.
employer, to employ.
emporter, to carry away, to sweep away.
empresser (s'), to hasten.
ému, -e, p. part. of *émouvoir*.
en, prep., in, into, by, while; **en un mot**, in short.
en, pron., some, any; of it, of them; on account of it.
encore, still; **encore un**, one more.
endormir (s'), irr. (like *dormir*), to fall asleep.
endroit, m., place, spot.
enfant, m., child.
enfin, at last.
ennuyer (s'), to have a dull time.
enorgueillir (s'), to feel proud, to boast.
enregistrer, to check.
ensuite, afterwards.
entendre, to hear.
enthousiaste, enthusiastic.
entrefaites (sur ces), meanwhile.
entrepont, m., steerage.
entreprendre, irr. (like *prendre*), to undertake.
entrer, to enter.
entretenir (s'), irr. (like *tenir*), to talk together.
entrevoir, irr. (like *voir*), to catch a glimpse of.
envahir, to throng.
envelopper, to wrap up.
envie, f., desire; **avoir envie de**, to have a mind to.
environs, m. pl., suburbs.
envoyer, irr., to send.
épargne, f., saving; **faire des épargnes**, to save money.
épouvanter, to frighten, to terrify.
éprouver, to meet with.
escalier, m., stairs.
espèce, f., kind, sort.
espérer, to hope.
esplanade, f., esplanade.
espoir, m., hope.
essayer, to try.
est, pres. ind. of *être*.
estimer, to consider.
et, and.
établir, to establish.
état, m., state; **être en état de**, to be able to.
États-Unis, m. pl., United States.
etc. = **et cetera**, and so forth.
été, m., summer.
été, p. part. of *être*.
êtes, pres. ind. of *être*.
étoile, f., star.
étrang-er, -ère, adj., foreign.
étranger, m., stranger; **à l'étranger**, abroad.
être, irr., to be.
étude, f., study.
étudier, to study.
eu, p. part. of *avoir*.
eurent, p. def. of *avoir*.
Europe, f., Europe.
eux, them.
éveiller, to awaken; **s'éveiller**, to awake.
éviter, to avoid.
examiner, to examine.
exécuter, to carry on.
exiguïté, f., slenderness.
exil, m., exile.
exilé, m., exile, exiled person.
exiler, to exile.
express, m., express.
expression, f., expression.
exprimer, to express.

F

fable, f., fable.
fabrique, f., factory.
facilement, easily.
faille, pres. subj. of *falloir*.
faim, f., hunger; **avoir faim**, to be hungry.
faire, to make, to do, to have, to cause; **faire ses adieux**, to bid farewell; **faire appeler**, to send for; **ne faire que** (with infinitive), to contribute only to.
fais, pres. ind. of *faire*.
fait, pres. ind. of *faire*.
fait, -e, p. part. of *faire*.
faites, pres. ind. and imper. of *faire*.
falloir, irr., to be necessary.
fallut, p. def. of *falloir*.
fameu-x, -se, well-known.
famille, f., family.
fatigue, f., fatigue.
fatiguer, to tire.
faut, pres. ind. of *falloir*.
faute, f., mistake.
félicité, f., happiness.
féliciter, to congratulate.
femme, f., wife.
fenêtre, f., window.
fer, m., iron; see **chemin**.
fera, fut. of *faire*.
fermer, to close, to shut.
ferons, fut. of *faire*.
fiacre, m., cab.
figurer (se), to imagine.
filet, m., rack.
fils, m. son.
finir, to end.
fit, p. def. of *faire*.
fixer (se), to settle.
fleur, f., flower.
fleuri, -e, flowery.
fleuve, m., river.
fois, f., time; **une fois**, once; **deux fois**, twice.
force (f.) armée, f., armed force, police.
forêt, f., forest.
foule, f., crowd.
fouler, to tread.
fourneau, m., stove.
fournir, to supply, to provide with.
frais, fraîche, fresh.
franc, m., franc.
français, -e, French.
français, m., French (language).
Français, m., Frenchman.
France, f., France.
franchise, f., freedom.
frapper, to strike, to rap, to knock.
frère, m., brother.
froid, -e, cold; **faire froid**, to be cold.
front, m., forehead.
frontière, f., frontier.
fuir, irr., to fly.
fur; **au fur et à mesure que**, as fast as.
furent, p. def. of *être*.
fus, p. def. of *être*.
fut, p. def. of *être*.
futur, -e, future.

G

gagner, to gain.
galoper, to gallop.
garçon, m., boy, waiter.
garder, to keep; **se garder bien de**, to take good care not to.
gare, f., station.
gauche, f., left side; **à gauche**, on the left.
gêner, to inconvenience, to be in the way.
général, -e, general.
gong, m., gong.
gouvernement, m., government.
grand, -e, large, loud.

grave, great.
guerre, f., war.
guichet, m., ticket office.

H

habile, skillful, able.
habiller, to dress.
habit, m., coat.
†halle, f., market.
†hameau, m., hamlet.
harmonieu-x, -se, harmonious.
†hâte, f., haste; **en toute hâte** and **à la hâte**, hastily, in haste.
†hâter (se), to hasten.
†haut, -e, high.
†haut, adv., loud.
†Havre (le), a French seaport.
†héros, m., hero.
heure, f., hour, o'clock, time; **à l'heure**, on time; **de bonne heure**, early.
heureu-x, -se, happy.
hier, yesterday.
histoire, f., history, story.
homme, m., man.
honorable, honorable.
hôpital, m., hospital.
horizon, m., horizon.
hôte, m., host.
hôtel, m., hotel; **hôtel de ville**, City Hall.
hôtesse, f., hostess.
†Hume, Hume (1711–1776).

I

ici, here; **par ici**, this way.
idée, f., idea.
ignorer, not to know.
il, he, it (subject); **il y a**, there is, there are; ago.
ils, they.
immobile, motionless.
impatience, f., impatience.
importer, to matter; **qu'importe?** never mind.
impression, f., impression.
indicateur, m., guide.
indiquer, to indicate, to assign.
installer, to install.
instant, m., instant.
instruction, f., instruction.
intention, f., intention.
intéressant, -e, interesting.
intérêt, m., interest.
intérieur, m., inside.
interlocuteur, m., speaker.
interprète, m., interpreter.
introduire, irr. (like *conduire*), to show into.
introduisit, p. def. of *introduire*.
inutile, useless.
ira, fut. of *aller*.
irons, fut. of *aller*.
Italie, f., Italy.
italien, -ne, Italian.
italien, m., Italian (language).

J

j' = **je**.
jamais, ever, never.
jardin, m., garden; **jardin d'acclimatation**, zoölogical garden.
je, I.
jeter, to throw, to cast.
jeune, young.
joli, -e, pretty.

† The initial *h* of these words was formerly aspirate; therefore no elision takes place before it.

jouer, to play; **jouer du piano**, to play on the piano.
jouir de, to enjoy.
jour, m., day; **tous les jours**, every day; **de jour en jour**, daily.
journal, m., newspaper.
journellement, daily.
jusqu'à, to, as far as.
justice, f., justice; see **palais**.

L

l' = **le**, **la**; **l'on** = **on**.
la, f. art., the.
la, pron., her, it; **la voilà**, there she is.
lac, m., lake.
laine, f., wool.
laisser, to let, to allow.
langage, m., language.
langue, f., language, tongue.
laquelle, f. of *lequel*.
large, wide; **de long en large**, up and down.
lasser (se), to get weary.
le, m. art., the.
le, pron., him, it.
leçon, f., lesson.
lendemain, m., next day.
lent, -e, slow.
lentement, slowly.
lequel, pron., which.
les, pl. art., the.
les, pron., them.
lesquelles, f. pl. of *lequel*.
Lessing, Lessing (1729–1781).
lettre, f., letter.
leur, adj., their.
leur, pron., them, to them.
leurs, pl. of adj. *leur*.
lever (se), to get up.
lever, m., rising.
liberté, f., liberty.
libraire, m., bookseller.
librairie, f., bookstore.
lier, to tie.
lieu, m., place; **au lieu de**, instead of.
lieue, f., league.
linge, m., linen.
lire, irr., to read.
lisait, imp. ind. of *lire*.
lisière, f., edge.
liste, f., list.
lit, m., bed; **wagon-lit**, sleeping car.
livre, m., book.
locomotive, f., engine.
long, -ue, long; **de long en large**, up and down; **le long de**, along.
longtemps, a long time.
longue, f. of *long*.
lorsque, when.
lui, him, to him; her, to her.
lunette (f.) **d'approche**, field glass.
lyrique, lyric.

M

M., Mr.
ma, f. of *mon*.
macaroni, m., macaroni.
madame, madam, Mrs.
magasin, m., store.
magnifique, magnificent, fine.
main, f., hand.
maintenant, now.
mais, but.
maison, f., house.
maître, m., master, teacher.
mal, m., trial; **avoir le mal de mer**, to be seasick.
malade, sick.
malheur, m., misfortune.
malle, f., trunk.
manche, f., sleeve.
manger, to eat.
manquer de, to fail, to lack.

manteau, m., cloak.
marche, f., speed.
marchepied, m., step (of a carriage or a car).
marcher, to walk, to walk about.
marier, to marry.
marin, -e, marine, sea; see **pied**.
matelas, m., mattress.
matelot, m., sailor.
maternel, -le, native.
matin, m., morning.
mauvais, -e, bad, poor, miserable.
maux, pl. of *mal*.
me, me, to me.
médecin, m., physician.
médicament, m., medicine.
meilleur, adj., better, best.
membre, m., member.
même, same, self.
même, adv., even; **quand même**, even if.
mer, f., sea.
merci, m., thanks.
mère, f., mother.
mes, pl. of *mon* and *ma*.
messieurs, pl. of *monsieur*.
mesure, f., measure; **à mesure que**, in proportion as.
met, pres. ind. of *mettre*.
Métastase, Metastasio (1698–1782).
mettre, irr., to put; **mettre habit bas**, to take off one's coat; **mettre à l'abri de**, to shelter from, to place above; **mettre à bout de ressources**, to exhaust the resources of; **se mettre à**, to begin to; **se mettre en mouvement**, to start; **se mettre en devoir de**, to set about; **se mettre au lit**, to go to bed, to lie down.
mien (le), m., mine.
mienne (la), f., mine.
mieux, adv., better; **du mieux qu'il put**, as well as possible.
milieu, m., middle, midst.
mince, thin.
minute, f., minute.
mis, -e, p. part. of *mettre*.
misérable, m., wretch, rascal.
mit, p. def. of *mettre*.
Mme, Mrs.
modeste, modest.
moi, I, me, to me.
moins, less; **le moins**, the least.
mois, m., month.
moment, m., moment; **d'un moment à l'autre**, at any moment.
mon, ma, mes, my.
monde, m., world, people; **tout le monde**, everybody.
monsieur, m., Mr., sir, gentleman.
montagne, f., mountain.
monter, to mount, to climb, to go up, to step into, to get into.
montre, f., watch.
montrer, to show.
monument, m., monument.
mot, m., word; **en un mot**, in short.
mouchoir, m., handkerchief.
mouette, f., sea gull.
mouvement, m., motion; see **mettre**.
moyen, -ne, average.
moyen, m., means.
musée, m., museum.
musique, f., music.

N

n' = **ne**.
national, -e, national.
naufrage, m., shipwreck.
ne, not; **ne . . . pas**, not; **ne . . . pas de**, no; **ne . . . plus**, no longer, no more; **ne . . . que**, only; **ne . . . aucun, aucun ne**, no; **rien ne, ne**

. . . rien, nothing; **ne . . . personne**, **personne ne**, nobody; **ne . . . ni . . . ni**, neither . . . nor.
néanmoins, however, yet.
nécessaire (m.) **de toilette**, dressing case.
nez, m., nose.
ni . . . ni, neither . . . nor.
niveau, m., level; see **passage**.
noir, **-e**, black.
nom, m., name.
nombreu-x, **-se**, numerous.
non, no.
nos, pl. of *notre*.
note, f., bill.
notre, our.
nous, we, us, to us.
nouveau, **nouvel**, **-le**, new.
nouvelles, f., news; see **donner**.
nuit, f., night.
nul, **-le**, no, not any.

O

obligeance, f., kindness.
obscur, **-e**, dark.
observer, to observe, to watch.
occuper, to occupy; **s'occuper de**, to attend to.
océan, m., ocean.
œil, m., eye.
officier, m., officer.
offrir, irr. (like *ouvrir*), to offer.
omnibus, m., omnibus; **train omnibus**, slow train.
on, pron., one, they, people.
oncle, m., uncle.
ont, pres. ind. of *avoir*.
onze, eleven.
ordinaire (**d'**), usually.
oreille, f., ear.
orgueil, m., self-conceit; see **concevoir**.
ou, or.
où, where.
oublier, to forget.
oui, yes.
outre (**en**), besides.
ouvrez, imper. of *ouvrir*.
ouvrir, irr., to open.
ovale, oval.

P

paille, f., straw.
palais, m., palace; **palais de justice**, Court House.
panorama, m., panorama.
paquebot, m., steamer.
par, by, out of, a.
paraître, irr. (like *connaître*), to appear.
parapluie, m., umbrella.
parc, m., park.
parce que, because.
pardon, m., pardon; excuse me.
parent, m., parent, relative.
Paris, m., Paris.
parler, to speak, to talk.
parole, f., word.
part, pres. ind. of *partir*.
parti, m., resolution, plan.
partie, f., part.
partir, irr., to depart, to start, to go away, to leave.
parvenir, irr. (like *venir*), to succeed.
parvenu, **-e**, p. part. of *parvenir*.
pas, m., step.
pas, not; **ne . . . pas**, not; **ne . . . pas de**, no.
passage (m.) **à niveau**, crossing.
passager, m., **passagère**, f., passenger.
passeport, m., passport.
passer, to pass, to spend; **se passer**, to go on, to pass, to elapse.
passerelle, f., gangplank.

patrie, f., country, fatherland.
pauvre, poor.
pauvreté, f., poverty.
payer, to pay.
pays, m., country, fatherland.
paysan, m., **paysanne**, f., peasant; pl. m., country people.
pédaler, to pedal.
peine, f., trouble; **grand'peine**, great trouble; **à peine . . . que**, scarcely . . . when, no sooner . . . than.
pendant, during.
penser, to think.
pensi-f, -ve, thoughtful.
pension (f.) **bourgeoise**, family boarding house.
pente, f., slope.
perdre, to lose; **perdre de vue**, to lose sight of.
père, m., father; **père de famille**, head of a family.
permettre, irr. (like *mettre*), to allow.
personne, f., person.
personne, m. pron., nobody, anybody.
petit, -e, small.
peu, adv., little; **peu à peu**, little by little.
peu, m., little.
peur, f., fear; **avoir peur**, to be afraid; **de peur que**, lest.
peut, pres. ind. of *pouvoir*.
photographie, f., photograph.
piano, m., piano.
pièce, f., room.
pied, m., foot; **à pied**, on foot; **avoir le pied marin**, to have one's sea legs.
Piémont, m., Piedmont.
piéton, m., pedestrian.
pistolet, m., pistol.
place, f., place, seat; square.
placer, to place, to put.
plaindre (se), irr. (like *craindre*), to complain.
plaint, pres. ind. of *plaindre*.
plaire, irr., to please; **se plaire**, to delight; **s'il vous plaît**, if you please.
plaisait, imp. of *plaire*.
plaît, pres. ind. of *plaire*.
plan, m., plan.
planche, f., board.
plante, f., plant.
pleurer, to weep.
plus, more, most; **ne . . . plus**, no longer, no more; **de plus en plus**, more and more.
plusieurs, several.
plutôt, rather.
poche, f., pocket.
poète, m., poet.
poignée, f., shake.
point, m., point; **être sur le point de**, to be about to; **au point du jour**, at daybreak.
poisson, m., fish.
police, f., police.
politique, political.
pont, m., bridge, deck.
port, m, harbor.
porte, f., door, gate.
porte-monnaie, m., purse, pocket-book.
porter, to carry; **se porter**, to be; **se porter bien**, to be in good health.
portière, f., carriage door.
poser, to ask.
position, f., position.
posséder, to possess, to own.
possible, possible.
poste, m., station.
poster (se), to place oneself, to take one's stand, to lie in ambush.

pour, in order to, to; **pour que**, in order that.
pourquoi, why.
pourra, fut. of *pouvoir*.
pourrait, cond. of *pouvoir*.
pouvait, imp. ind. of *pouvoir*.
pouvoir, irr., can, may; to be able.
pouvons, pres. ind. of *pouvoir*.
pré, m., meadow.
précaution, f., precaution.
préférer, to prefer.
premi-er, -ère, first.
première, f., first; first-class ticket.
prendre, irr., to take, to adopt.
prenons, pres. ind. of *prendre*.
préparer, to prepare; **se préparer**, to get ready.
près de, near; **être près de**, to be about to.
présenter, to present, to pay; **se présenter**, to present oneself, to arise.
presque, almost.
prêt, -e, ready.
prêter, to lend; **prêter une oreille attentive à**, to listen attentively to.
pris, -e, p. part. of *prendre*.
prise, f., capture.
prison, f., prison.
prisonnier, m., prisoner.
privation, f., privation.
prochain, -e, next.
procurer (se), to get.
profiter de, to profit by.
profond, -e, deep.
projet, m., project, plan.
promener (se), to walk.
promptement, quickly.
promptitude, f., speed, readiness.
proscription, f., proscription.
proscrit, m., exile.
Prusse, f., Prussia.
pu, p. part. of *pouvoir*.
publier, to publish.
puis, then.
put, p. def. of *pouvoir*.

Q

qu' = que.
quai, m., platform.
quand, when; **quand même**, even if.
quart, m., quarter.
quatorze, fourteen.
quatre, four.
quatrième, fourth.
que, adv., how, only.
que, conj., that, as, than, when.
que, pron., what, which, that, whom; **qu'est-ce qui?** what? (subject); **qu'est-ce que?** what? (object).
quel, -le, adj., what, what a.
quelconque, any . . . whatever.
quelle, f. of *quel*.
quelque, adj., some.
quelquefois, sometimes.
quelques-uns, pron., some.
quelqu'un, some one, somebody.
question, f., question.
qui, who, which, that; **qui est-ce qui?** who? **qui est-ce que?** whom?
quiconque, whoever.
quinze, fifteen.
quitter, to leave.
quoi, pron., what.

R

raconter, to relate, to tell.
raison, f., reason; **avoir raison**, to be right.
ralentir, to slacken.
ranger, to set in order.
rapidement, quickly, fast.
rapidité, f., speed.

rappeler, to recall; **rappeler au bon souvenir de**, to remember to.
rapporter, to bring back.
ravissement, m., rapture.
rayer, to erase.
recevoir, irr., to receive.
reçoit, pres. ind. of *recevoir*.
recommander, to recommend.
recouvrer, to get back.
reçu, -e, p. part. of *recevoir*.
recueillir, irr. (like *cueillir*), to shelter.
rédiger, to write.
redire, irr. (like *dire*), to repeat; see **dire**.
réfléchir, to reflect, to consider.
regarder, to look, to look at.
relever, to renew.
remarquer, to notice.
remercier, to thank.
remonter, to go up again.
remplir, to fill.
rencontrer, to meet.
rendormir (se), irr. (like *dormir*), to fall asleep again.
rendre, to render, to pronounce; **se rendre**, to betake oneself.
renoncer, to give up.
renseignement, m., information.
rentrer, to return.
repas, m., meal.
répondre, to answer.
reposer (se), to rest.
reprendre, irr. (like *prendre*), to continue, to go on.
reprit, p. def. of *reprendre*.
réserver, to reserve, to have in store.
respect, m., respect.
ressource, f., resource.
restaurant, m., restaurant; see **wagon**.
restaurer (se), to take one's meal.
rester, to remain, to be left.
résultat, m., result.
retard (en), late.
retentir, to resound.
retour, m., return; see **aller**.
retourner, to return, to go back.
retrousser, to tuck up.
réussir, to succeed.
revenez, pres. ind. and imper. of *revenir*.
revenir, irr. (like *venir*), to return, to come back.
revenu, -e, p. part. of *revenir*.
revinrent, p. def. of *revenir*.
revoir, irr. (like *voir*), to see again.
revoir (au), good-by.
révolution, f., revolution.
rien, nothing, anything; **rien du tout**, nothing at all.
rivière, f., river.
robe, f., dress.
roman, m., novel.
Rome, f., Rome.
Rouen, f., Rouen.
roulier, m., teamster.
route, f., road, journey; **en route**, on the way.
rue, f., street.
ruisseau, m., brook.

S

s' = **se** or **si** before **il** or **ils**.
sa, f. of *son*.
sache, pres. subj. of *savoir*.
sain, -e, sound; **sain et sauf**, safe and sound.
Saint-Lazare, m., Saint Lazare.
saisir, to seize.
sait, pres. ind. of *savoir*.
salle, f., hall; **salle commune**, large hall; **salle d'attente**, waiting room; **salle à manger**, dining room; **salle des bagages**, baggage room.

salon, m., parlor.
saluer, to greet.
sang-froid, m , coolness.
sans, without; **sans cesse**, continually.
santé, f., health.
sau-f, -ve, safe; see **sain**.
saura, fut. of *savoir*.
sauter, to jump.
sauveur, m., savior.
savais, imp. ind. of *savoir*.
savent, pres. ind. of *savoir*.
savoir, irr., to know.
se, himself, to himself; herself, to herself; themselves; each other, to each other, with each other.
séjour, m., stay.
sembler, to seem.
sente, pres. subj. of *sentir*.
sentir, irr., to feel.
séparer, to separate.
sept, seven.
sera, fut. of *être*.
serait, cond. of *être*.
seront, fut. of *être*.
serpenter, to meander, to run.
serrer, to shake.
sert, pres. ind. of *servir*.
servante, f., maid.
service, m., service; **de service**, on duty.
servir, irr., to serve; **servir de**, to serve as; **se servir de**, to make use of, to use.
ses, pl. of *son*.
seul, -e, single.
seulement, only.
si, adv., so.
si, conj., if, whether, suppose.
siège, m., seat, box.
sien (le), pron., his, hers, its.
signalement, m., description.
silence, m., silence.
sirène, f., foghorn.
sœur, f., sister.
soin, m., care; **avoir soin**, to take care.
soir, m., evening.
sois, imper. of *être*.
soixante, sixty.
sol, m., soil.
soldat, m., soldier.
soleil, m., sun.
somme (en), on the whole.
sommeil, m., sleep; **avoir sommeil**, to be sleepy.
sommes, pres. ind. of *être*.
son, sa, ses, his, her, its.
sonner, to ring.
sont, pres. ind. of *être*.
sort, m., destiny.
sorte, f., sort, kind.
sortir, irr., to go out.
souffrance, f., suffering.
souffrir, irr. (like *ouvrir*), to suffer.
souhait, m., wish.
souhaiter, to express the wish.
souper, m., supper.
soupirer, to sigh; **soupirer après**, to long for.
sourcil, m., eyebrow.
soutien, m., support.
souvenir (se), irr. (like *venir*), to remember.
souvenir, m., remembrance; see **rappeler**.
souvent, often.
souviens, pres. ind. of *se souvenir*.
spectacle, m., spectacle, sight.
splendide, splendid, fine.
station, f., station.
statue, f., statue.
steamer, m., steamer.
store, m., window blind.
stupeur, f., astonishment.
suffire, irr., to suffice, to do.

suis, pres. ind. of *être*.
Suisse, f., Switzerland.
suivant, -e, following.
sur, on, upon, about.
surtout, especially.
survenir, irr. (like *venir*), to come, to arise.
survient, pres. ind. of *survenir*.

T

ta, fem. of *ton*.
taille, f., height.
tant, so much, so many.
tante, f., aunt.
tantôt . . ., tantôt . . ., now . . ., now . . .
tard, late.
tarder, to delay, to be long (in); **ne pas tarder à**, (to do something) soon.
tâtons: see **diriger**.
te, thee, to thee.
teint, m. complexion.
tel, -**le**, such.
télégraphier, to telegraph.
telle, f. of *tel*.
tellement, so, so much.
tempête, f., storm.
temps, m., time, weather; **de temps à autre**, from time to time.
tenir, irr., to hold; **tenir éveillé**, to keep awake.
terme, m., termination.
terminer, to end.
terre, f., land, estate.
terrible, terrible.
terriblement, violently.
théâtre, m., theater.
tirer, to take out, to fire; **se tirer d'affaire**, to get along.
toilette, f., toilet ; see **nécessaire**.
ton, ta, tes, thy.
tort, m., wrong; **avoir tort**, to be wrong.
toujours, always.
tourmente, f., storm.
tourner, to turn.
tous, pl. of *tout*.
tout, -**e**, adj., all, every, whole; **à toute volée**, loud; **tous les jours**, every day; **tout le monde**, everybody; **tous deux**, both.
tout, m. pron., everything, all.
tout, adv., all, quite; **tout à coup**, suddenly; **du tout**, at all; **tout en**, while; **tout de suite**, at once.
traduire, irr. (like *conduire*), to translate.
traduisait, imp. ind. of *traduire*.
train, m., train; **train omnibus**, slow train.
traitement, m., salary.
tranquille, quiet; **être tranquille**, to set one's mind at ease.
transatlantique, transatlantic.
travail, m., work.
travailler, to work.
travaux, pl. of *travail*.
travers (à), across, through.
traversée, f., passage.
traverser, to cross, to pass through.
trente, thirty.
très, very.
triste, sad.
trois, three.
trop, too, too much.
troupeau, m., flock.
trouver, to find; **se trouver**, to happen to be.
tu, thou.
tue-tête (à), as loud as one can.
tumulte, m., confusion.
tunnel, m., tunnel.
Turin, m., Turin.

U

un, -e, art., a.
un, -e, adj., one; **l'un**, pron., one.
une, f. of *un*.
uni, -e, united; see **États**.
utile, useful.
utilité, f., usefulness.

V

va, pres. ind. of *aller*.
vague, f., wave.
valise, f., valise.
vallée, f., valley.
vapeur, f., steam; **à toute vapeur**, at full speed; **bateau à vapeur**, steamer.
vaste, large.
venait, imp. ind. of *venir*.
vendre, to sell.
venir, irr., to come; **venir de**, to have just; **venir en aide**, to help.
venu, -e, p. part. of *venir*.
verra, fut. of *voir*.
verre, m., glass; **le verre à la main**, by having a drink.
vers, toward(s).
vêt, pres. ind. of *vêtir*.
vêtements, m. pl., clothes.
vêtir, irr., to dress.
veuillez, imper. of *vouloir*.
veulent, pres. ind. of *vouloir*.
veut, pres. ind. of *vouloir*.
veux, pres. ind. of *vouloir*.
viens, pres. ind. of *venir*.
vient, pres. ind. of *venir*.
vigoureu-x, -se, vigorous.
village, m., village.
ville, f., city.
vingt, twenty.
vint, p. def. of *venir*.
virent, p. def. of *voir*.
vis, p. def. of *voir*.
visage, m., face.
visite, f., inspection.
visiter, to visit.
voici, here is, here are.
voie, f., track.
voilà, there is, there are.
voile, f., sail; see **bateau**.
voir, irr., to see.
voisin, -e, neighboring, next.
voisin, m., **voisine**, f., neighbor.
voisinage, m., neighborhood.
voit, pres. ind. of *voir*.
voiture, f., carriage; **en voiture**, in a carriage; **en voiture!** all aboard!
voiturier, m., teamster.
voix, f., voice.
volée (à toute), loud, loudly.
vos, pl. of *votre*.
votre, your.
vôtre (le), yours.
vouloir, irr., to wish, to want.
vous, you, to you, yourself.
voyage, m., travel, trip, journey, passage.
voyager, to travel.
voyageur, m., **voyageuse**, f., traveler, passenger, guest.
voyant, pres. part. of *voir*.
vu, prep., on account of.
vue, f., sight.

W

wagon, m., car; **wagon-restaurant**, dining car; **wagon-lit**, sleeping car.

Y

y, adv., there; **il y a**, there is, there are, ago; **y a-t-il?** is there? are there?
y, pron., in it.
yeux, pl. of *œil*.

ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY

The preposition *à* or *de*, following a word (whether placed between brackets [ ] or not), is the one to be used between this word and the following verb, noun, pronoun, or adjective. (If there is no preposition placed between brackets after a verb, it means that there is none needed between this verb and the word following it.)

A

a, an, un, -e ; — **year,** par an.
ability, talent, *m.*; **to be of good —,** être (*irr.*) doué(-e) de dispositions heureuses.
able, habile; **to be — (to),** pouvoir, *irr.*; être (*irr.*) en état [de]; être (*irr.*) à même [de].
aboard: all —! en voiture!
about, sur; **to be — to,** être (*irr.*) sur le point de; **to talk —,** parler de; **to think —,** penser à ; *see* **set.**
above, au-dessus de; **— want,** à l'abri du besoin.
abroad, à l'étranger; **for —,** pour l'étranger.
absolutely, absolument.
accept, *tr.*, accepter.
accident, accident, *m.*
accompany, *tr.*, accompagner.
account, compte, *m.*; **on — of,** à cause de, vu; **on that —,** en.
address, adresse, *f.*
address, *tr.*, envoyer, *irr.*
adjoining, attenant, -e [à].
admire, *tr.*, admirer.
adopt, *tr.*, prendre, *irr.*
advantageous, avantageu-x, -se.
advice, conseil, *m.*
affair, affaire, *f.*
afraid: to be — (of), avoir (*irr.*) peur [de].
after, *prep.*, après; *conj.*, après que.
afterwards, ensuite.
again, de nouveau; *see* **fall, go, see, tell.**
against, contre.
age, âge, *m.*; **at the — of fourteen,** âgé(-e) de quatorze ans.
ago, il y a; **many years —** *or* **long —,** il y a longtemps.
air, air, *m.*
alight, *intr.*, descendre.
all, *adj.*, tout, -e, tous, toutes.
all, *adv.*, tout; **— aboard!** en voiture! **at —,** pas du tout.
all, *pron.*; (= **everything**) tout; (= **everybody**) tous.
allow, *tr.*, permettre, *irr.* [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*]; *of a salary*, allouer.
almost, presque.
along, le long de ; *see* **get.**
already, déjà.
also, aussi.

although, bien que, quoique, *both followed by subj.*
always, toujours.
ambuscade, embuscade, *f.*
ambush, embuscade, *f.*; **to lie in —**, se poster.
amuse, *tr.*, amuser; — **one's self**, s'amuser.
an, un, -e.
and, et.
announce, *tr.*, annoncer.
another, un(-e) autre.
answer, *tr.*, répondre [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*].
any, *adj.*, quelque; de; du, de la, de l', des; **not . . . —**, ne . . . pas de, ne . . . aucun(-e); *after* **without**, aucun(-e); — . . . **whatever**, un(-e) . . . quelconque; *pl.*, des . . . quelconques; **not . . . — longer** *or* **more**, ne . . . plus; *see* **moment**.
any, *pron.*, en; — **one**, quelqu'un.
anything, quelque chose, *m.*; *before an adj.*, quelque chose de; **not . . . —**, ne . . . rien, *m.*; *before an adj.*, ne . . . rien de.
appear, *intr.*, paraître, *irr.*
appetite, appétit, *m.*
approach, *intr.*, approcher.
arch, arc, *m.*
arise, *intr.*, survenir,* *irr.*
arm, arme, *f.*
around, autour de.
arrival, arrivée, *f.*
arrive, *intr.*, arriver.*
as, *conj.*, comme; — . . . —, aussi . . . que; — **far —**, jusqu'à; — **fast —**, *conj.*, au fur et à mesure que; *see* **so, soon, such**.
ascend, *tr.*, monter sur.
ask, *tr.*, demander [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*]; — **for**, demander; **to — a question**, adresser, poser, faire (*irr.*) une question à.
asleep, endormi, -e; *see* **fall**.
assign, *tr.*, indiquer.
assure, *tr.*, assurer; — **one's self**, s'assurer.
at, à; — **the**, au, à la, à l', aux; — **your house**, chez vous; — **once**, tout de suite; *see* **all, last, look, moment**.
Atlantic, atlantique.
attend, *intr.*, s'occuper de.
attentive, attenti-f, -ve.
attentively, attentivement; *see* **listen**.
aunt, tante, *f.*
automobile, automobile *or* auto, *m. or f.*; **in —s**, en automobile *or* en auto.
avenue, avenue, *f.*
average, moyen, -ne.
avoid, *tr.*, éviter.
await, *tr.*, attendre.
awake, *adj.*, éveillé, -e.
awake, *tr.*, éveiller.
awaken, *tr.*, éveiller; *intr.*, s'éveiller; **to — one's self**, s'éveiller.
away, loin; — **from**, de; **to go —**, partir,* *irr.*; *see* **bring, carry**.

B

back; *see* **get, go** *and* **come**.
bad, mauvais, -e.
baggage, bagage, *m.*; bagages, *m. pl.*; — **room**, salle (*f.*) des bagages.
bandit, brigand, *m.*

* This sign indicates verbs which are conjugated with *être*. (Reflexive verbs are not marked, as they are all conjugated with *être*.)

banish, *tr.*, exiler, proscrire, *irr.*
Baron, baron, *m.*
Baroness, baronne, *f.*
be, *intr.*, être, *irr.*; **to — to**, devoir, *irr.*; **to — able to**, pouvoir, *irr.*; **to — afraid (of)**, avoir (*irr.*) peur [de]; **to — cold**, avoir (*irr.*) froid; *of weather*, faire (*irr.*) froid; **to — enough**, suffire, *irr.*; **to — hungry**, avoir (*irr.*) faim; **to — kind enough to**, avoir (*irr.*) la bonté [de]; **not to — long in**, ne pas tarder à; **to — in good health**, se porter bien; **to — in need**, avoir (*irr.*) besoin; **to — in the way of**, gêner; **to — necessary**, falloir, *irr.*; **to — right**, avoir (*irr.*) raison [de]; **to — seasick**, avoir (*irr.*) le mal de mer; **to — sleepy**, avoir (*irr.*) sommeil; **to — unable**, ne pas pouvoir, *irr.*; **to — unaware**, ignorer; **to — unwise**, avoir (*irr.*) tort [de]; **to — vain**, concevoir (*irr.*) de l'orgueil, s'enorgueillir; **to — warm**, avoir (*irr.*) chaud; **to — well**, se porter bien; **to — wrong**, avoir (*irr.*) tort [de]; **how are you?** comment vous portez-vous? **there is** *or* **are**, il y a; **is there** *or* **are there?** y a-t-il? **is it?** n'est-ce pas? *see* **weather.**
beautiful, beau, bel, belle.
because, parce que; **— of**, à cause de, vu.
become, *intr.*, devenir,* *irr.*
bed, lit, *m.*; (= **berth**) couchette, *f.*; **to go to —**, se coucher, se mettre (*irr.*) au lit.
before, *prep.*, *of time*, avant; *of place*, devant; *before pres. part.*, avant de (*inf.*); *conj.*, avant que, *followed by subj.*
begin, *tr.*, commencer; **to — to** (*inf.*), commencer [à]; se mettre, *irr.* [à].
believe, *tr.*, croire, *irr.*
bell, cloche, *f.*
belong, *intr.*, appartenir, *irr.*
below, sous; **— the horizon**, à l'horizon.
bench, banc, *m.*
bend, coude, *m.*; **where there is a — in the road**, où la route fait un coude.
berth, couchette, *f.*
besides, d'ailleurs; (= **in addition**) en outre.
best, *adj.*, meilleur, -e.
best, *adv.*, mieux.
betake (*tr.*) **one's self**, se rendre.
better, *adj.*, meilleur, -e.
better, *adv.*, mieux.
beyond, au-dessus de.
bicycle, bicyclette, *f.*; **on a —** *or* **on —s**, à bicyclette.
bicyclist, bicycliste, *m.*
bid, *tr.*, dire, *irr.*; **to — farewell** *or* **good-by**, dire (*irr.*) adieu; faire (*irr.*) ses adieux.
bill, note, *f.*
black, noir, -e.
bless, *tr.*, bénir.
blind, store, *m.*
blow, coup, *m.*
blue, bleu, -e.
board, planche, *f.*; **a — partition**, une cloison en planches.
boarding house, pension (*f.*) bourgeoise.
boast, *intr.*, s'enorgueillir [de].
boat, bateau, *m.*; **by —**, en bateau, en paquebot, par eau; **— -whistle**, sirène, *f.*
book, livre, *m.*
bookseller, libraire, *m.*

boot, bottine, *f.*
both, tous deux, tous les deux.
bottle, bouteille, *f.*
boulevard, boulevard, *m.*
box, siège, *m.*
boy, garçon, *m.*
bread, pain, *m.*
break, *tr.*, casser; **to — out**, éclater.
breakfast, déjeuner, *m.*; **to have —**, déjeuner.
breakfast, *intr.*, déjeuner.
bridge, pont, *m.*; **the Brooklyn Bridge**, le pont de Brooklyn.
bring, *tr.*, apporter; (= **to — back**) rapporter; **to — away**, emporter; **to — to an end**, finir.
brook, ruisseau, *m.*
brother, frère, *m.*
brown, brun, -e; **dark —**, châtain.
business, affaire, *f.*; affaires, *f. pl.*; **— letter**, lettre (*f.*) de commerce; **— matters**, affaires, *f. pl.*
bustle, mouvement, *m.*
but, mais; (= **only**) ne . . . que.
buy, *tr.*, acheter, se procurer.
by, par; de; (= **on account of**) à cause de; **— boat**, en paquebot, en bateau, par eau; **— rail**, en chemin de fer.

C

cab, fiacre, *m.*
cabin, cabine, *f.*; **— passengers**, les passagers (*m.*) de cabine.
call, *tr.*, appeler; **to — for**, demander.
calm, calme.
can, *intr.*, pouvoir, *irr.*; (= **to know how to**) savoir, *irr.*
captain, capitaine, *m.*
capture, prise, *f.*
car, wagon, *m.*; **dining —**, wagon-restaurant, *m.*; **sleeping —**, wagon-lit, *m.*
care, soin, *m.*; **to take — of**, avoir (*irr.*) soin de; **to take good — not to**, se garder bien de.
carriage, voiture, *f.*; **in a — *or* in —s**, en voiture.
carry, *tr.*, porter; **to — away**, emporter; **to — out**, exécuter.
cart, chariot, *m.*
case, cas, *m.*; **in —**, au cas que, *followed by subj.*; *see* **dressing**.
cast, *tr.*, jeter; **to — his eyes**, jeter les yeux.
castle, château, *m.*
catacombs, catacombes, *f. pl.*
catch, *tr.*, attraper; **to cause to be caught**, faire (*irr.*) attraper; **to — a glimpse of**, entrevoir, *irr.*
cease, *tr.*, cesser [de].
cemetery, cimetière, *m.*
center, milieu, *m.*
chair, chaise, *f.*
chamber, chambre, *f.*
change, *tr.*, changer; **to — cars**, changer de train.
charge, *tr.*, charger [de].
charming, charmant, -e.
check, *tr.*, enregistrer; **to have . . —ed to**, faire (*irr.*) enregistrer pour.
cheerful, joyeu-x, -se; **more —**, plus joyeu-x, -se; moins triste.
child, enfant, *m.*
choose, *tr.*, choisir.
church, église, *f.*
city, ville, *f.*; **City Hall**, Hôtel (*m.*) de ville.
class, classe, *f.*; *see* **ticket**.
clatter, bruit, *m.*
clerk, employé, *m.*
clever, habile.
client, client, *m.*
climb, *tr.*, monter.
cloak, manteau, *m.*

close, attenant, -e.
clothes, vêtements, *m. pl.*; *see* **put.**
coachman, cocher, *m.*
coast, côte, *f.*
coat, habit, *m.*
cold, froid, -e; **to be** —, *of persons*, avoir (*irr.*) froid; *of weather*, faire (*irr.*) froid.
column, colonne, *f.*
come, *intr.*, venir,* *irr.*; arriver*; *of fog*, survenir,* *irr.*; **to** — **back**, revenir,* *irr.*; **to** — **down**, descendre; **to** — **home**, rentrer.*
comer, arrivé, *m.*
comfortable, bon, -ne.
coming, arrivée, *f.*
companion, compagnon, *m.*
company, compagnie, *f.*
compartment, compartiment, *m.*
compel, *tr.*, contraindre, *irr.* [de].
complain, *intr.*, se plaindre, *irr.*
complexion, teint, *m.*
compliment, compliment, *m.*
confidence, confiance, *f.*
confusion, tumulte, *m.*
congratulate, *tr.*, féliciter [de]; **to** — **one's self**, se féliciter [de].
consider, *tr.*, considérer; **to** — **the plan**, réfléchir au plan; **to** — **one's self**, s'estimer.
consolation, consolation, *f.*
constantly, sans cesse.
constrain, *tr.*, contraindre, *irr.* [de].
contain, *tr.*, contenir, *irr.*
continually, sans cesse.
continue, *tr.*, continuer [à].
contrary, contraire; **on the** —, au contraire.
contribute, *intr.*, contribuer [à]; **only** —, ne faire (*irr.*) que (*inf.*).
conversation, conversation, *f.*
coolness, sang-froid, *m.*
corner, coin, *m.*
count, *tr.*, compter.
country, pays, *m.*; *opposed to* **city**, campagne, *f.*; — **people**, paysans, *m. pl.*
courage, courage, *m.*
court, cour, *f.*; **Court House**, palais (*m.*) de justice.
courtyard, cour, *f.*
cousin, cousin, *m.*; cousine, *f.*
cover, *tr.*, couvrir, *irr.* [de].
cross, *tr.*, traverser.
crossing, traversée, *f.*; **grade** —, passage (*m.*) à niveau.
crowd, foule, *f.*
cruel, cruel, -le.
cry, cri, *m.*
cry, *intr.*, crier; **to** — **out**, crier.
customer, client, *m.*
customhouse, douane, *f.*; — **officer**, douanier, *m.*

D

daily, de jour en jour.
dance, *intr.*, danser.
danger, danger, *m.*
dark, noir, -e; obscur, -e; — **brown**, châtain.
Dauphiné, Dauphiné, *m.*
dawn, aube, *f.*
day, jour, *m.*; *see* **next.**
daybreak, point (*m.*) du jour; **at** —, au point du jour.
deal, quantité, *f.*; **a great** —, beaucoup.
dear, cher, chère.
decision, parti, *m.*
deck, pont, *m.*; **on** —, sur le pont.
deep, profond, -e.
defend, *tr.*, défendre; **to** — **one's self**, se défendre.
delay (*intr.*) **in**, tarder à.
delight (*intr.*) **in**, se plaire (*irr.*) à.

depart, *intr.*, partir,* *irr.*
departure, départ, *m.*
deputy, député, *m.*
description, description, *f.*; *of a person*, signalement, *m.*
destination, destination, *f.*
destiny, sort, *m.*
dictate, *tr.*, dicter.
difficulty, difficulté, *f.*; peine, *f.*; embarras, *m.*
dining car, wagon-restaurant, *m.*; *of a station*, — **hall** *or* **room**, buffet, *m.*; — **room**, salle (*f.*) à manger.
dinner, dîner, *m.*
direct, directement.
direct, *tr.*, diriger; **to — one's steps**, se diriger.
directly, directement.
disappear, *intr.*, disparaître, *irr.*
disappointment, désappointement, *m.*
discourage, *tr.*, décourager; **to get —d**, se décourager.
dishearten, *tr.*, décourager; **to get —ed**, se décourager.
diversion, amusement, *m.*
do, *tr.*, *omitted in translation when used as an auxiliary verb* (*Ex.*: — **you speak**? parlez-vous? **I — not speak**, je ne parle pas); (= **to perform**) faire, *irr.*
doctor, médecin, *m.*
dollar, dollar, *m.*
door, porte, *f.*; *of a carriage*, portière, *f.*
doubt, doute, *m.*
doubtless, sans doute, sans aucun doute.
down, en bas; **up and —**, de long en large; *see* **come, go, pull.**
drama, drame, *m.*
drawing room, salon, *m.*
dress, robe, *f.*
dress, *tr.*, habiller, vêtir, *irr.*; *intr.*, **to — *or* — one's self**, s'habiller, se vêtir, *irr.*
dressing case, nécessaire (*m.*) de toilette.
drink, verre, *m.*; **by having a —**, le verre à la main; en buvant un coup.
drink, *intr.*, boire, *irr.*; **by —ing**, le verre à la main; en buvant.
drive, *tr.*, conduire, *irr.*
dull, triste; *see* **time.**
during, pendant.
dutiable, imposable; **nothing —**, rien à déclarer.
duty, devoir, *m.*; **on —**, de service.

E

each, *adj.*, chaque; *pron.*, chacun, -e; — **one**, chacun, -e; — **other** *or* **to — other**, se.
ear, oreille, *f.*
early, de bonne heure; **earlier**, de meilleure heure.
earth, terre, *f.*; **on —**, au monde.
ease, aise, *f.*; **to have** *or* **set one's mind at —**, être (*irr.*) tranquille.
easily, facilement.
eat, *tr.*, manger; **to — something**, se restaurer.
edge, lisière, *f.*
Edmund, Edmond, *m.*
education, éducation, *f.*
effort, démarche, *f.*
eight, †huit.
eighteen, dix-huit.

† This sign indicates the so-called aspirate *h*. (Neither elision nor linking must take place before it.)

eighty, quatre-vingts; — **one**, quatre-vingt-un.
either, ou; *negative*, ni.
elapse, *intr.*, se passer.
elevator, ascenseur, *m.*
eleven, onze.
embark, *intr.*, s'embarquer.
embarrass, *tr.*, embarrasser; **to find one's self —ed**, se voir (*irr.*) dans l'embarras; **very much —ed**, dans un très grand embarras.
embrace, *tr.*, embrasser; **to — each other**, s'embrasser.
emigrant: political —, émigré, *m.*
emotion, émotion, *f.*
employ, *tr.*, employer.
employee, employé, *m.*
employment, emploi, *m.*
end, fin, *f.*; terme, *m.*; *of time*, bout, *m.*; **to bring to an —**, finir.
engine, locomotive, *f.*
England, Angleterre, *f.*
English, *adj.*, anglais, -e; — **language**, anglais, *m.*
English, *noun*, Anglais, *m.*
enjoy, *tr.*, jouir de; **to — one's self**, s'amuser.
enough, assez; **to be —**, suffire, *irr.*; **to be kind — to**, avoir (*irr.*) la bonté de.
enter, *tr.*, entrer* dans.
enthusiastic, enthousiaste.
equal, égal, -e.
erase, *tr.*, rayer; **to have a name —d**, faire (*irr.*) rayer un nom.
errand, commission, *f.*
escape, *tr.*, échapper à.
escort, *tr.*, accompagner.
especially, surtout.
esplanade, esplanade, *f.*
establish, *tr.*, établir; **to be —ed**, s'établir.
estate, terre, *f.*
Europe, Europe, *f.*
even, même; — **if**, quand même, *followed by conditional.*
evening, soir, *m.*; **in the —**, le soir; *see* **meal.**
ever, jamais.
every, chaque, tous (*m.*) les, toutes (*f.*) les; — **day**, chaque jour, tous les jours; — **one**, chacun.
everybody, tout le monde.
everything, tout, *m.*
examine, *tr.*, examiner.
exchange: Stock Exchange, Bourse, *f.*
exchange, *tr.*, échanger.
excite, *tr.*, agiter.
exclaim, *intr.*, s'écrier.
excuse, *tr.*, excuser; — **me** *or* **us**, pardon!
exhaust, *tr.*, épuiser; — **my resources**, me mettre (*irr.*) à bout de ressources.
exile, exil, *m.*; (=**exiled person**) exilé, *m.*; proscrit, *m.*
exiled, exilé, -e.
expect, *tr.*, attendre.
expense, dépense, *f.*; **to pay one's (hotel) —s**, payer sa note.
experience, *tr.*, éprouver.
express, express, *m.*
express, *tr.*, exprimer; **to — the wish**, souhaiter; **to — one's self**, s'exprimer.
expression, expression, *f.*
eye, œil, *m.*; *pl.*, yeux.
eyebrow, sourcil, *m.*

F

fable, fable, *f.*
face, visage, *m.*
factory, fabrique, *f.*

fail, *intr.*, manquer [de].
fall, *intr.*, tomber *; **to — asleep**, s'endormir, *irr.*; **to — asleep again**, se rendormir, *irr.*
faltering, ému, -e.
family, famille, *f.*; — **boarding house**, pension (*f.*) bourgeoise.
famous, fameu-x, -se.
far, loin; **as — as**, jusqu'à.
farewell, adieu, *m.*; **to bid —**, faire (*irr.*) ses adieux; dire (*irr.*) adieu.
fast, rapidement, promptement, vite; **as — as possible**, aussi vite que possible; **as — as**, *conj.*, au fur et à mesure que.
father, père, *m.*
fatherland, patrie, *f.*
fatigue, fatigue, *f.*
fatigue, *tr.*, fatiguer.
fear, peur, *f.*; crainte, *f.*; **for — that**, de peur que . . . ne; de crainte que . . . ne, *both followed by subj.*
fear, *tr.*, craindre, *irr.* [de]; avoir (*irr.*) peur [de].
feel, *intr.*, sentir, *irr.*; **to — better**, aller (*irr.*) mieux; **to — proud**, s'enorgueillir [de].
felicity, félicité, *f.*
few, peu; *before a noun*, peu de; **a —**, quelques; **the — . . .**, les quelques . . .
fewer, moins; *before a noun*, moins de.
field, champ, *m.*; campagne, *f.*; — **glass**, lunette (*f.*) d'approche.
fifteen, quinze.
fifth, cinquième.
fifty, cinquante.
fill, *tr.*, remplir [de].
finally, enfin.
find, *tr.*, trouver; **to — one's self**, se trouver; se voir, *irr.*
fine, beau, bel, belle.
fire, *tr.*, tirer.
first, *adj.*, premi-er, -ère; **a — cabin**, une cabine de première; — **class ticket**, billet (*m.*) de première classe; première, *f.*
first, *adv.*, d'abord; **from the very —**, dès le commencement.
fish, poisson, *m.*
five, cinq.
flee, *intr.*, fuir, *irr.*
flock, troupeau, *m.*
flower, fleur, *f.*
flowery, fleuri, -e.
fluently, couramment.
fly, *intr.*, fuir, *irr.*
fog, brouillard, *m.*; —**horn**, sirène, *f.*
following, suivant, -e.
foot, pied, *m.*; **on —**, à pied.
for, *conj.*, car.
for, *prep.*, pour; **to ask — *or* call —**, demander; **to look — *or* seek —**, chercher; **to send —**, faire (*irr.*) appeler.
force, *tr.*, forcer [à]; contraindre, *irr.* [de].
forehead, front, *m.*
foreign, étrang-er, -ère.
forest, forêt, *f.*
forget, *tr.*, oublier [de].
form, forme, *f.*; — **of government**, gouvernement, *m.*
forty, quarante.
four, quatre.
fourteen, quatorze.
franc, franc, *m.*
France, France, *f.*
frankly, avec franchise.
freedom, aise, *f.*; **with perfect —**, à mon aise, à leur aise.
freely, avec franchise.
French, *adj.*, français, -e.

French, *noun,* français, *m.*
fresh, frais, fraîche.
friend, ami, *m.;* amie, *f.*
frighten, *tr.,* épouvanter.
frightfully, violemment.
from, de; — **the,** du, de la, de l', des; — **it** *or* — **them,** en.
frontier, frontière, *f.*
full, plein, -e; **at — speed,** *of a train,* à toute vapeur; *of a horse,* à bride abattue.
future, *adj.,* futur, -e.
future, *noun,* avenir, *m.*

G

gain, *tr.,* gagner.
gait, allure, *f.*
gallop, *intr.,* galoper.
gangplank *or* **gangway,** passerelle, *f.*
garden, jardin, *m.*
gate, barrière, *f.;* porte, *f.*
general, général, -e.
gentle, dou-x, -ce.
German, *adj.,* allemand, -e.
German, *noun,* allemand, *m.*
Germany, Allemagne, *f.*
get, *tr.,* se procurer; **to — along,** se tirer d'affaire; **to — back,** recouvrer; **to — discouraged** *or* **disheartened,** se décourager; **to — employment,** trouver un emploi; **to — into,** monter dans; **to — off,** descendre de; **to — on,** monter; **to — ready,** se disposer [à], se préparer [à]; **to — up,** se lever; **to — weary,** se lasser [de].
gifted, doué, -e [de].
give, *tr.,* donner; **to — up,** renoncer à.
glad, content, -e [de].
glass, verre, *m.;* **field —,** lunette (*f.*) d'approche.
glimpse, reflet, *m.;* **to catch a —** of, entrevoir, *irr.*
go, *intr.,* aller,* *irr.;* **to — away,** partir,* *irr.;* **to — back,** retourner*; **to — back home,** rentrer*; **to — down,** descendre; **to — in,** entrer*; **to — on,** continuer [à]; (= **happen**) se passer; **to — out,** sortir,* *irr.;* **to — to bed,** se coucher; se mettre (*irr.*) au lit; **to — up,** monter; **to — up again,** remonter.
goal, but, *m.*
God, Dieu, *m.*
gong, gong, *m.*
good, bon, -ne; *of a result,* avantageu-x, -se.
good-by, au revoir; adieu, *m.;* **to bid —,** dire (*irr.*) adieu; faire (*irr.*) ses adieux.
government, gouvernement, *m.*
gradually, peu à peu.
gray, gris, -e.
great, grand, -e; **as — as,** égal, -e [à].
greatly, très.
greet, *tr.,* saluer.
grope (*tr.*) **one's way to,** se diriger à tâtons vers.
gropingly, à tâtons.
grow, *intr.,* devenir,* *irr.;* **to — vain,** s'enorgueillir, concevoir (*irr.*) de l'orgueil.
guess, *tr.,* deviner.
guest, voyageur, *m.*
guide, guide, *m.;* **railroad —,** indicateur (*m.*) des chemins de fer.
gull *or* **sea gull,** mouette, *f.*

H

hair, cheveux, *m. pl.*
half, demi, -e; — **an hour,** une demi-heure; **an hour and a —,** une heure et demie.

hall, salle, *f.*; **large** —, salle (*f.*) commune; **City Hall**, Hôtel (*m.*) de ville; **dining** —, buffet, *m.*
hamlet, †hameau, *m.*
hand, main, *f.*
handkerchief, mouchoir, *m.*
handshake, poignée (*f.*) de main.
handsome, beau, bel, belle.
happen, *intr.*, arriver.*
happiness, félicité, *f.*
happy, heureu-x, -se [de].
harbor, port, *m.*; **New York** —, le port de New York.
hardly, à peine.
harmonious, harmonieu-x, -se.
haste, †hâte, *f.*; **in** —, à la hâte.
hasten, *tr.*, activer; *intr.*, se †hâter [de], se dépêcher [de].
hastily, à la hâte, en toute hâte.
hat, chapeau, *m.*
haul, prise, *f.*
have, *tr.*, avoir, *irr.*; **to — to**, avoir [à], devoir, *irr.*; falloir, *irr. and impers.*; **to — . . . checked to**, faire (*irr.*) enregistrer pour; **to — . . . erased**, faire (*irr.*) rayer . . . ; **to — . . . mount**, faire (*irr.*) monter . . . ; **to — in store for**, réserver à; **to — one's breakfast**, déjeuner; **to — one's meal**, se restaurer; **to — one's mind at ease**, être (*irr.*) tranquille; *see* **drink, just, time.**
he, il; lui; ce.
head, tête, *f.*; — **of a family**, chef (*m.*) de famille.
health, santé, *f.*; **to be in good** —, se porter bien.
hear, *tr.*, entendre; (= **to learn**) apprendre, *irr.*; **to let — from**, donner de ses nouvelles [à].
hearty, bon, -ne.
height, taille, *f.*
help, *tr.*, aider; venir (*irr.*) en aide à.
her, *poss. adj.*, son, sa, ses.
her, *pers. pron.*, la, lui, elle; **to** —, lui.
here, ici; — **is** *or* — **are**, voici; — **he is**, le voici.
hero, *m.*, †héros.
hers, le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes.
herself, se.
high, †haut, -e.
hill, colline, *f.*
him, le, lui; **to** —, lui.
his, *poss. adj.*, son, sa, ses.
his, *poss. pron.*, le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes.
historian, historien, *m.*
history, histoire, *f.*
hitch up, *intr.*, atteler.
home, chez soi, *m.*; **at** —, chez soi, moi, toi, *etc.*; **to his parents'** —, chez ses parents; **to come** — *or* **go** —, rentrer.*
honorable, honorable.
hope, espoir, *m.*
hope, *tr.*, espérer.
horizon, horizon, *m.*
horn, corne, *f.*; **fog**—, sirène, *f.*
horse, cheval, *m.*
horseback: **on** —, à cheval.
hospital, hôpital, *m.*
host, hôte, *m.*
hostess, hôtesse, *f.*
hotel, hôtel, *m.*
hour, heure, *f.*
house, maison, *f.*; **boarding** —, pension (*f.*) bourgeoise; **Court House**, palais (*m.*) de justice; **at** *or* **in your** —, chez vous; **my uncle's** —, chez mon oncle.
how, *question*, comment? *exclamation*, que! — **happy he is!** qu'il

est heureux ! — **much** *or* — **many** ? combien ? *before a noun*, combien de?

however, cependant, pourtant, néanmoins, toutefois.

hundred, cent; **one** — *or* **a** —, cent.

hunger, faim, *f.*

hungry, affamé, -e; **to be** —, avoir (*irr.*) faim; **to be very** —, avoir (*irr.*) bien faim *or* grand' faim.

hurry, *tr.*, activer; **to** —, *intr.*, *or* — **up**, se dépêcher [de]; se †hâter [de].

I

I, je; moi.

idea, idée, *f.* [de].

if, si; s' *before* il *and* ils; *see* **even**.

imagine, *tr.*, s'imaginer, se figurer.

immediately, tout de suite.

impatience, impatience, *f.* [de].

in, en, dans, à; — **Europe**, en Europe; — **Paris**, à Paris; — **the omnibus** *or* — **omnibuses**, en omnibus; — **a carriage** *or* — **carriages**, en voiture; *see* **go**, **meantime**, **order**, **short**.

incessantly, sans cesse.

inconvenience, *tr.*, gêner.

increase, *tr. and intr.*, augmenter.

indicate, *tr.*, indiquer.

inform, *tr.*, avertir.

information, renseignement, *m.*

ink, encre, *f.*

inn, auberge, *f.*

innkeeper, aubergiste, *m.*

inside, intérieur, *m.*

inspect, *tr.*, examiner, visiter.

inspection, visite, *f.*; **customhouse** —, visite, *f.*

install, *tr.*, installer; **to** — **one's self**, s'installer.

instant, instant, *m.*; moment, *m.*

instead of, au lieu de.

instruction, instruction, *f.*

intend, *tr.*, compter.

intention, intention, *f.* [de].

interest, intérêt, *m.*

interesting, intéressant, -e.

interpreter, interprète, *m.*

into, en, dans; *see* **get**, **step**.

introduce, *tr.*, introduire, *irr.*

intrust, *tr.*, charger [de].

it, *subject*, il, elle, ce; *object*, le, la, l'; **of** —, en.

Italian, *adj.*, italien, -ne; — **language**, italien, *m.*

Italian, *noun*, Italien, *m.*

Italy, Italie, *f.*

J

jewel, bijou, *m.*

journey, voyage, *m.*

jump, *intr.*, sauter.

just, juste; **to have** — (*past part.*), venir (*irr.*) de (*inf.*); **he has** — **gone out**, il vient de sortir; **he had** — **gone out**, il venait de sortir.

K

keep, *tr.*, tenir, *irr.*; *of silence*, garder; **to** — **on**, continuer [à].

key, clef, *f.*

kind, *adj.*, aimable; **to be** — **enough to**, avoir (*irr.*) la bonté de.

kind, *noun*, sorte, *f.*

kindness, obligeance, *f.* [de]; bonté, *f.* [de].

kiss, *tr.*, embrasser; **to** — **each other**, s'embrasser.

knock, *intr.*, frapper.

know, *tr.*, savoir, *irr.*; (= **to be acquainted with**) connaître, *irr.*;

to — how to, savoir, *irr.*; **not to —**, ignorer; *see* **well-known**.

L

lace, dentelle, *f.*; — **handkerchief**, mouchoir (*m.*) de dentelle.
lack, *tr.*, manquer de.
lady, dame, *f.*; — **traveler**, voyageuse, *f.*
lake, lac, *m.*
land, terre, *f.*
land, *intr.*, débarquer.
landing place, débarcadère, *m.*
language, langue, *f.*; (= **way of speaking** *or* **style**) langage, *m.*
lap robe, couverture (*f.*) de voyage.
large, grand, -e.
last, *adj.*, derni-er, -ère.
last: **at —**, *adv.*, enfin.
late, en retard.
later, plus tard.
latter: **the —**, celui-ci; celle-ci; ceux-ci; celles-ci.
lead, *tr.*, conduire, *irr.*; mener.
league, lieue, *f.*
learn, *tr.*, apprendre, *irr.*
least, moins.
leave, *tr.*, quitter; *intr.*, partir,* *irr.*
left, gauche, *f.*; **to the —**, à gauche.
leg, jambe, *f.*; **to have one's sea —s**, avoir (*irr.*) le pied marin.
less, moins.
lesson, leçon, *f.*
lest, de peur que . . . ne; de crainte que . . . ne, *both followed by subj.*
let, *tr.*, laisser; *see* **hear**.
letter, lettre, *f.*
liberty, liberté, *f.*
library, bibliothèque, *f.*
lie, *intr.*, se coucher; **to — down**, se coucher; se mettre (*irr.*) au lit; **to — in ambush**, se poster.
like, *tr.*, aimer.
linen, linge, *m.*
list, liste, *f.*; **proscription —**, liste (*f.*) de proscription.
listen, *tr.*, écouter; **to — to**, écouter; **to — with an attentive ear** *or* **attentively**, prêter une oreille attentive [à].
little, *adj.*, petit, -e; — **town**, bourg, *m.*
little, *adv.*, peu; *before a noun*, **peu de**; **the — French**, le peu de français; **a —**, un peu; *before a noun*, **un peu de**; **as — noise as possible**, le moins de bruit possible; — **by —**, peu à peu.
long, *adj.*, long, -ue; **not to be — in**, ne pas tarder à; **for a — time**, longtemps.
long, *adv.*, longtemps; — **ago**, il y a longtemps; — **since**, depuis longtemps.
long (*intr.*) **for**, soupirer après.
longer, plus; **no —** *or* **not any —**, ne . . . plus.
look, *tr.*, regarder; **to — at**, regarder; **to — for**, chercher; **to — out**, regarder par la fenêtre.
lose, *tr.*, perdre; **to — one's self** *or* **one's way**, se perdre.
loud, haut; *of a bell*, à toute volée; **as — as one can** *or* **could**, à tue-tête.
loudly, haut; *of a bell*, à toute volée; **to ask for** *or* **call for —**, demander à grands cris.
love, amour, *m.*; **to give one's —**, faire (*irr.*) ses amitiés; **my best —**, mes meilleures amitiés.
love, *tr.*, aimer.
low, bas, -se; **in a — voice**, à voix basse.

luggage, bagage, *m.*; bagages, *m. pl.*
lyric, lyrique.

M

macaroni, macaroni, *m.*
magnificent, magnifique, splendide.
maid, servante, *f.*
make, *tr.*, faire, *irr.*; **to — a decision**, prendre (*irr.*) un parti; **to — an outcry**, crier; **to — ready**, se disposer [à]; **to — use of**, se servir (*irr.*) de.
man, homme, *m.*
many, beaucoup; *before a noun*, beaucoup de; **how —?** combien? *before a noun*, combien de; **too —**, trop; *before a noun*, trop de.
market, marché, *m.*; †halle, *f.*
marry, *tr.*, marier.
master, maître, *m.*
matter, affaire, *f.*; **business —s**, affaires, *f. pl.*
matter, *intr.*, importer.
mattress, matelas, *m.*
may, *intr.*, pouvoir, *irr.*
me, me, m', moi; **to —**, me, m', moi.
meadow, pré, *m.*
meal, repas, *m.*; **at — time**, aux heures des repas; **evening —**, repas (*m.*) du soir; **to have** *or* **take a — *or* one's —s**, se restaurer.
meander, *intr.*, serpenter.
means, moyens, *m. pl.*
meantime: in the —, sur ces entrefaites.
meanwhile, sur ces entrefaites.
medicine, médicament, *m.*; **some —**, un médicament *or* des médicaments.
meet, *tr.*, rencontrer; **to — with (disappointment)**, éprouver.
member, membre, *m.*
mention, *tr.*, parler de.
Metastasio, Métastase.
middle, milieu, *m.*; **in the —**, au milieu.
midst, milieu, *m.*; **in the —**, au milieu.
mild, dou-x, -ce.
million, million, *m.*
mind, esprit, *m.*; envie, *f.*; **to have a —**, avoir (*irr.*) envie [de]; **to have** *or* **set one's — at ease**, être (*irr.*) tranquille; **never —!** qu'importe!
mine, le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes.
minute, minute, *f.*; **at ten —s to seven**, à sept heures moins dix *or* à six heures cinquante.
miserable, mauvais, -e.
misfortune, malheur, *m.*
miss, *tr.*, *of a train*, manquer; *of a word*, perdre.
mistake, faute, *f.*
modest, modeste.
moment, moment, *m.*; **at any —**, d'un moment à l'autre.
money, argent, *m.*
month, mois, *m.*; **a —**, par mois.
monument, monument, *m.*
more, plus; *before a noun*, plus de; **one —**, encore un(-e); **once —**, encore une fois; **— and —**, de plus en plus; **the — . . . the —**, plus . . . plus; **no —** *or* **not any —**, ne . . . plus.
moreover, d'ailleurs; (= **in addition**) en outre.
morning, matin, *m.*; **the next —**, le lendemain matin.

most, le plus, la plus; *after poss. adj.*, plus.
mother, mère, *f.*
mother, *adj.*, maternel, -le; **the — tongue**, la langue maternelle.
motionless, immobile.
mount, *intr.*, monter.
mountain, montagne, *f.*
mouth, bouche, *f.*
move, *tr.*, émouvoir, *irr.*
Mr., monsieur.
Mrs., Mme, madame.
much, beaucoup; *before a noun*, beaucoup de; **how —?** combien? *before a noun*, combien de; **so —**, tant; *before a noun*, tant de.
murder, *tr.*, assassiner.
murderer, assassin, *m.*
museum, musée, *m.*
music, musique, *f.*
must, *intr.*, devoir, *irr.*; falloir, *irr. and impers.*
my, mon, ma, mes.
myself, me, m', moi, moi-même.

N

name, nom, *m.*
national, national, -e.
native, maternel, -le.
nature, nature, *f.*; **to receive from —**, être (*irr.*) doué(-e) [de].
near, près de.
necessary, nécessaire; **to be —**, falloir, *irr. and impers.*
need, besoin, *m.*; **to be in —**, avoir (*irr.*) besoin [de].
need, *intr.*, avoir (*irr.*) besoin [de].
needless, inutile.
neighbor, voisin, *m.*; voisine, *f.*
neighborhood, voisinage, *m.*
neighboring, voisin, -e.
neither, ni.
never, ne . . . jamais; **— mind!** qu'importe!
nevertheless, néanmoins, toutefois, cependant, pourtant.
new, nouveau, nouvel, nouvelle.
news, nouvelle, *f.*
newspaper, journal, *m.*
next, *of time*, prochain, -e; *of place*, voisin, -e; **the — day**, le lendemain, *m.*; **the — morning**, le lendemain matin; **in the — room**, dans la pièce voisine, à côté de nous, à côté d'eux.
night, nuit, *f.*
nine, neuf.
nineteen, dix-neuf.
ninety, quatre-vingt-dix; **—-two**, quatre-vingt-douze; **—-seven**, quatre-vingt-dix-sept; **—-eight**, quatre-vingt-dix-huit; **—-nine**, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.
no, nul, -le; aucun, -e; pas de; ne . . . pas de; **he has — money**, il n'a pas d'argent; *opposed to* **yes**, non; **— longer** *or* **— more**, ne . . . plus; **— sooner**, à peine
nobody, personne, *m.*
noise, bruit, *m.*
none, nul, -le; aucun, -e; pas un, -e; **I have —**, je n'en ai pas.
nor, ni.
nose, nez, *m.*
not, ne . . . pas.
nothing, rien, *m.*; ne . . . rien; *before an adj.*, rien de.
notice, *tr.*, remarquer.
notify, *tr.*, avertir.
novel, roman, *m.*
now, maintenant; **— . . . —**, tantôt . . . tantôt.
numerous, nombreu-x, -se.

O

oblige, *tr.*, obliger [à]; contraindre, *irr.* [de]; **to be —d**, devoir, *irr.*
observe, *tr.*, observer.
occupy, *tr.*, occuper.
ocean, océan, *m.*
o'clock, heure, *f.*
of, de; — **the**, du, de la, de l', des; — **it**, en.
off; *see* **get, take.**
offer, *tr.*, offrir, *irr.*
office, bureau, *m.*; **private** —, cabinet, *m.*; **customhouse** —, douane, *f.*; **ticket** —, guichet, *m.*
officer, officier, *m.*; **customhouse** —, douanier, *m.*
often, souvent.
omnibus, omnibus, *m.*; **in an** — *or* **in —es**, en omnibus.
on, sur; — **a bicycle** *or* — **bicycles**, à bicyclette; — **foot**, à pied; — **horseback**, à cheval; — **time**, à l'heure; *see* **duty, earth, get, go, way, whole.**
once, une fois; — **more**, encore une fois; **at** —, tout de suite.
one, *adj.*, un, -e; — **more**, encore un (-e); *see* **hundred, thousand.**
one, *pron.*, un, -e; (= **people**) on, l'on; — **of them**, l'un d'eux; **any** —, quelqu'un; **each** —, chacun, -e; **the** —, celui, celle; **this** —, celui-ci, celle-ci; **that** —, celui-là, celle-là.
only, seulement; *with verb*, ne . . . que.
open, *tr.*, ouvrir, *irr.*
Opera, Opéra, *m.*
or, ou; *negative*, ni.
order, ordre, *m.*; **in** — **to**, pour, afin de; **in** — **that**, afin que, pour que, *both followed by subj.*
other, autre; —**s**, d'autres; **each** — *or* **to each** —, se.
our, notre, nos.
ours, le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres.
ourselves, nous.
out; *see* **break, cry, go, look, take.**
outcry, clameur, *f.*; **to make an** —, crier.
oval, ovale.
over, au-dessus de; (= **ended**) fini, -e; terminé, -e.
overcome, *tr.*, accabler [de].
overwhelm, *tr.*, accabler [de].
own, *tr.*, posséder.

P

pace, allure, *f.*
package, colis, *m.*
palace, palais, *m.*
panorama, panorama, *m.*
parents, parents, *m. pl.*
park, parc, *m.*
parlor, salon, *m.*
part, partie, *f.*
parting, adieux, *m. pl.*
partition, cloison, *f.*
pass, *tr.*, passer; **to** — **through**, traverser; *intr.*, se passer; **no day** *or* **not a day will** — **without** . . . , il ne se passera pas de jour que . . . ne (*subj.*).
passage, voyage, *m.*
passenger, *on boats*, passager, *m.*; passagère, *f.*; *elsewhere*, voyageur, *m.*; voyageuse, *f.*; **The** —**s for Paris** . . . , Messieurs les voyageurs pour Paris . . .
passport, passeport, *m.*
pay, *tr.*, payer; **to** — **for**, payer; **to** — **your respects**, présenter vos respects.
peasant, paysan, *m.*; paysanne, *f.*

pedal, *intr.*, pédaler.
pedestrian, piéton, *m.*
people, personnes, *f. pl.*; (= one) on, l'on; **country** —, paysans, *m. pl.*
perceive, *tr.*, apercevoir; voir, *irr.*
perfect, parfait, -e; *see* **freedom**.
permit, *tr.*, permettre, *irr.* [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*].
person, personne, *f.*
photograph, photographie, *f.*
physician, médecin, *m.*
piano, piano, *m.*
Piedmont, Piémont, *m.*
pier, embarcadère, *m.*
pistol, pistolet, *m.*; — **shot**, coup (*m.*) de pistolet.
place, place, *f.*; — **of interest**, lieu (*m.*) d'intérêt; **landing** —, débarcadère, *m.*
place, *tr.*, placer; mettre, *irr.*; **to** — **one's self**, se placer, se poster.
plan, plan, *m.*; (= **project**) projet, *m.*; (= **course**) parti, *m.*
plank, planche, *f.*; **gang**—, passerelle, *f.*
platform, quai, *m.*
play, *intr.*, jouer; **to** — **the piano** *or* — **on the piano**, jouer du piano.
pleasant, bon, -ne.
please, *tr. and intr.*, plaire (*irr.*) à; *imper.*, veuillez; **if you** —, s'il vous plaît.
pleased, content, -e [de].
pocket, poche, *f.*
pocketbook, porte-monnaie, *m.*
poet, poète, *m.*
police, police, *f.*; force (*f.*) armée; — **station**, bureau (*m.*) de police.
political, politique.
poor, pauvre; (= **bad**) mauvais; —**er and** —**er**, de plus en plus pauvre.
position, position, *f.*
possess, *tr.*, posséder.
possession, bien, *m.*; **to take** — **of**, s'emparer de.
possible, possible.
poverty, pauvreté, *f.*
praise, éloge, *m.*
precaution, précaution, *f.*
predicament, embarras, *m.*
prefer, *tr.*, préférer.
prepare, *tr.*, préparer; *intr.*, se préparer [à]; se disposer [à].
presence, présence, *f.*; — **of mind**, sang-froid, *m.*
present, cadeau, *m.*
present, *tr.*, présenter; **to** — **one's self**, se présenter.
pretty, joli, -e.
pride (*intr.*) **one's self**, s'enorgueillir [de].
prison, prison, *f.*
prisoner, prisonnier, *m.*
private, privé, -e; — **office** *or* **room**, cabinet, *m.*
privation, privation, *f.*
profit (*intr.*) **by**, profiter de.
project, projet, *m.*
promptly, avec promptitude.
pronounce, *tr.*, prononcer, rendre.
property, bien, *m.*
proportion, proportion, *f.*; **in** — **as**, à mesure que, au fur et à mesure que.
proscription, proscription, *f.*
proud, fi-er, -ère; **to feel** —, s'enorgueillir [de].
provide, *tr.*, fournir; **to** — **some one with something**, fournir quelque chose à quelqu'un.
Prussia, Prusse, *f.*
pshaw! bah!
publish, *tr.*, publier.

pull, *tr.*, tirer; **to — down**, baisser; — **out**, tirer.
purse, porte-monnaie, *m.*; **slenderness of one's —**, exiguïté (*f.*) de ses ressources.
put, *tr.*, mettre, *irr.*; placer; **to — on warmer clothes**, se vêtir (*irr.*) plus chaudement; **to — up**, descendre.

Q

quarter, quart, *m.*; **— of an hour**, quart d'heure; **at a — to nine**, à neuf heures moins un quart *or* à huit heures quarante-cinq.
question, question, *f.*
question, *tr.*, interroger; poser *or* adresser *or* faire (*irr.*) des questions à.
quickly, rapidement.

R

rack, filet, *m.*
rail, rail, *m.*; **by —**, en chemin de fer.
railroad, chemin (*m.*) de fer; — **guide**, indicateur (*m.*) des chemins de fer.
raise, *tr.*, lever; **to — one's courage**, se donner du courage.
rap, *intr.*, frapper.
rapture, ravissement, *m.*
rascal, misérable, *m.*; brigand, *m.*
rather, plutôt; — **than**, plutôt que [de].
reach, *tr.*, arriver * à; *of a storm*, arriver * jusqu'à; *of a goal*, atteindre, *irr.*; **as soon as I — home**, dès mon arrivée chez moi.
read, *tr.*, lire, *irr.*
readiness, promptitude, *f.*
ready, prêt, -e [à]; **to get** *or* **make —**, se préparer [à]; se disposer [à].
recall, *tr.*, rappeler.
receive, *tr.*, recevoir, *irr.*; **to — from nature**, être (*irr.*) doué (-e) [de].
recommend, *tr.*, recommander.
reflect, *intr.*, réfléchir.
regards, amitiés, *f. pl.*; compliments, *m. pl.*
relate, *tr.*, raconter.
relative, parent, *m.*
remain, *intr.*, rester.*
remember, *tr.*, se souvenir (*irr.*) de; **to — to**, rappeler au bon souvenir de.
render, *tr.*, rendre.
renew, *tr.*, relever.
reply, *intr.*, répondre à.
reserved, réservé, -e [à].
resolution, parti, *m.*
resound, *intr.*, retentir.
resource, ressource, *f.*
respect, respect, *m.*
rest, reste, *m.*; **the — of your jewels**, ce qui vous restait de bijoux.
rest, *intr.*, se reposer.
restrain, *tr.*, contenir, *irr*; **to — one's self**, se contenir, *irr.*
result, résultat, *m.*
return, *intr.*, (= **to come back**) revenir,* *irr.*; (= **to go back**) retourner *; **to — home**, rentrer.*
return ticket, aller et retour, *m.*
revolution, révolution, *f.*
ride, *intr.*, monter à cheval.
right, *adj.*, droit, -e; **to be —**, avoir (*irr.*) raison [de].
right, *noun*, droite, *f.*; **to the —**, à droite.
ring, *tr. and intr.*, sonner.
river, rivière, *f.*; **large —**, fleuve, *m.*
road, route, *f.*
rob, *tr.*, dépouiller.
robber, voleur, *m.*

robe: **lap** —, couverture (*f.*) de voyage.
Roman, romain, -e; *of a nose*, aquilin.
room, chambre, *f.*; pièce, *f.*; **in the next** —, à côté de nous, à côté d'eux; *see* **baggage, dining, drawing, private, waiting.**
Rouen, Rouen, *m.*
rug, tapis, *m.*; **steamer** —, couverture (*f.*) de voyage.
run, *tr. and intr.*, courir, *irr.*

S

sad, triste; **sadder and sadder**, de plus en plus triste.
safe, sau-f, -ve; — **and sound**, sain(-e) et sau-f (-ve).
sailing boat, bateau (*m.*) à voiles.
sailor, matelot, *m.*
salary, traitement, *m.*
same, même.
satisfy, *tr.*, contenter; **to be satisfied with**, se contenter de.
save, *tr.*, épargner; **to — something** *or* **some money**, faire (*irr.*) quelques épargnes.
savior, *m.*, sauveur.
say, *tr.*, dire, *irr.* [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*]; **to — to each other**, se dire, *irr.*
scarcely, à peine.
sea, mer, *f.*; **by** —, par eau; — **gull**, mouette, *f.*; **to have one's — legs**, avoir (*irr.*) le pied marin.
seasick: **to be** —, avoir (*irr.*) le mal de mer.
seasickness, mal (*m.*) de mer.
seat, siège, *m.*
seated, assis, -e.
second, deuxième; *see* **ticket.**
see, *tr.*, voir, *irr.*; **to — again**, revoir, *irr.*
seek, *tr.*, chercher; **to — for**, chercher.
seem, *intr.*, sembler.
seize, *tr.*, s'emparer de.
select, *tr.*, choisir.
sell, *tr.*, vendre.
send, *tr.*, envoyer, *irr.*; **to — for**, faire (*irr.*) appeler.
sentence, décret, *m.*
separate, *tr.*, séparer.
serve, *tr.*, servir, *irr.*; **to — as**, servir (*irr.*) de.
service, service, *m.*; (= **work**) travail, *m.*
set, *tr.*, poser; **to — about**, se mettre (*irr.*) en devoir [de]; **to — in order**, ranger; **to — one's mind at ease**, être (*irr.*) tranquille.
setting sun, coucher (*m.*) du soleil.
settle, *tr.*, arranger, terminer; *intr.*, se fixer.
seven, sept.
seventeen, dix-sept; — **hundred**, dix-sept cents *or* mille sept cents.
seventy, soixante-dix; —**-one**, soixante et onze; —**-two**, soixante-douze; —**-three**, soixante-treize; —**-six**, soixante-seize; —**-seven**, soixante-dix-sept; —**-nine**, soixante-dix-neuf.
several, plusieurs.
shade, store, *m.*
shake, secousse, *f.*; **hand** —, poignée (*f.*) de main.
shake, *tr.*, secouer; **to — hands with**, serrer la main à; **to — hands with each other**, se serrer la main.
shall, *omitted in translation when used as an auxiliary verb* (*Ex.*: **I — have**, j'aurai).
shawl, châle, *m.*
she, elle.

shelter, *tr.*, recueillir, *irr.*; **to be —ed from**, être (*irr.*) à l'abri de.
ship, bateau, *m.*; navire, *m.*
shipwreck, naufrage, *m.*
shipwrecked: **to be —ed**, faire (*irr.*) naufrage.
shirt, chemise, *f.*; — **sleeve**, manche (*f.*) de chemise.
shoe, soulier, *m.*; (*lady's*); bottine, *f.*
short, court, -e; **in —**, en un mot.
shot, coup (*m.*) de pistolet.
shout, *intr.*, crier.
show, *tr.*, montrer; **to — in** *or* **into**, introduire, *irr.*; **to — one's self**, se montrer.
shut, *tr.*, fermer.
sick, malade.
side, côté, *m.*; **on the other —**, de l'autre côté.
sight, vue, *f.*; spectacle, *m.*; **to lose — of**, perdre de vue.
since, depuis; **long —**, depuis longtemps.
sincerely, bien à vous *or* votre tout dévoué(-e).
sing, *tr.*, chanter.
single, seul, -e; **— ticket(s)**, aller, *m.*
sir, monsieur, *m.*
sister, sœur, *f.*
sit (*intr.*) **down**, s'asseoir, *irr.*
situation, situation, *f.*; emploi, *m.*
six, six.
sixteen, seize.
sixty, soixante; **—-four hundred**, six mille quatre cents.
size, grandeur, *f.*; **small —**, exigulté, *f.*
sky, ciel, *m.*
slacken, *tr.*, ralentir.
sleep, sommeil, *m.*
sleep, *intr.*, dormir, *irr.*
sleeping car, wagon-lit, *m.*
sleepy, endormi, -e; **to be —**, avoir (*irr.*) sommeil.
sleeve, manche, *f.*
slenderness, exiguïté, *f.*
slope, pente, *f.*
slow, lent, -e; **— train**, train (*m.*) omnibus.
slow, *tr.*, ralentir; **to — down**, ralentir; ralentir sa marche.
slowly, lentement.
small, petit, -e.
so, si, tellement; **— many** *or* **— much**, tant; *before a noun*, tant de; **— as not to**, pour ne pas, de peur de; **— that**, pour que *or* afin que, *both followed by subj.*
soil, sol, *m.*
soldier, soldat, *m.*; **Italian —**, carabinier, *m.*
some, *adj.*, quelque; de, du, de la, de l', des; **— day**, un jour.
some, *pron.*, quelques-uns, *m. pl.*; quelques-unes, *f. pl.*; en.
somebody, quelqu'un, *m.*
something, quelque chose, *m.*; *before an adj.*, quelque chose de; *see* **eat, save.**
sometimes, quelquefois.
son, fils, *m.*
soon, bientôt; **as — as**, aussitôt que, dès que; **as — as I reach home**, dès mon arrivée chez moi.
sooner: **no —**, à peine.
sound, *adj.*, sain, -e; **safe and —**, sain(-e) et sau-f(-ve).
sound, *noun*, bruit, *m.*
spacious, vaste.
speak, *intr.*, parler.
speaker, interlocuteur, *m.*
spectacle, spectacle, *m.*
speed, rapidité, *f.*; **at full —**, *of a train*, à toute vapeur; *of a horse*,

à bride abattue; **to slacken one's —**, ralentir sa marche.
spend, *tr.*, passer.
splendid, splendide.
spot, endroit, *m.*
square, place, *f.*
staircase, escalier, *m.*
stairs, escalier, *m.*
stand, position, *f.*; **to take one's —**, se poster.
standing, debout, *adv.*
star, étoile, *f.*
start, *intr.*, partir,* *irr.*; *of a train*, s'ébranler; *of a boat*, se mettre (*irr.*) en mouvement.
state, état, *m.*; **United States**, États-Unis, *m. pl.*
station, station, *f.*; gare, *f.*; **the St. Lazare —**, la gare Saint-Lazare; **police —**, poste (*m.*) de police, bureau (*m.*) de police.
statue, statue, *f.*
stature, taille, *f.*
stay, séjour, *m.*
stay, *intr.*, rester.*
steam, vapeur, *f.*
steamer, steamer, *m.*; paquebot, *m.*; bateau (*m.*) à vapeur; **— rug**, couverture (*f.*) de voyage.
steerage, entrepont, *m.*; **— passenger**, passager (*m.*) d'entrepont.
step, pas, *m.*; **car — *or* carriage —**, marchepied, *m.*; (= **effort**) démarche, *f.*; **to direct one's —s**, se diriger; **to take a —**, faire (*irr.*) une démarche.
step (*intr.*) **into**, monter dans; **to — out**, descendre.
still, encore.
Stock Exchange, Bourse, *f.*
stop, arrêt, *m.*; **a ten minutes' —**, un arrêt de dix minutes.
stop, *tr.*, arrêter; *intr.*, s'arrêter; (= **to put up**) descendre; *before pres. part.*, cesser [de].
store, magasin, *m.*; **to have in — for**, réserver à.
storm, tempête, *f.*; **political —**, tourmente, *f.*
story, histoire, *f.*
stove, fourneau, *m.*
strange, étrang-er, -ère.
stranger, étranger, *m.*
straw, paille, *f.*; **— hat**, chapeau (*m.*) de paille.
street, rue, *f.*
strike, *tr.*, frapper; *of an idea*, venir,* *irr.*
strong, fort, -e.
study, étude, *f.*
study, *tr.*, étudier.
suburbs, environs, *m. pl.*.
succeed, *intr.*, réussir [à].
such, tel, -le; si; tant de; **— a man**, un tel homme; **— a kind man**, un homme si aimable; **— care**, tant de soin; **— as**, tel (-le) que.
suddenly, tout à coup.
suffer, *intr.*, souffrir, *irr.*
suffering, souffrance, *f.*
suffice, *intr.*, suffire, *irr.*
summer, été, *m.*
sun, soleil, *m.*
sunrise, lever (*m.*) du soleil.
sunset, coucher (*m.*) du soleil.
supper, souper, *m.*
supply, *tr.*, fournir; **to — some one with something**, fournir quelque chose à quelqu'un.
support, soutien, *m.*
suppose, si; s' *before* il *and* ils.
surprise, surprise, *f.*; stupeur, *f.*
sweep, *tr.*, balayer; **to — away**, emporter.

swiftly, rapidement.
Switzerland, Suisse, *f.*

T

take, *tr.*, prendre, *irr.*; (= **to drive** *or* **lead**) conduire, *irr.*; mener; **to — care of**, avoir (*irr.*) soin de; **to — good care not to**, se garder bien de; **to — one's coat off**, mettre (*irr.*) habit bas; **to — a meal** *or* **one's meals**, se restaurer; **to — one's stand**, se poster; **to — out**, tirer; **to — possession of**, s'emparer de; **to — a seat**, s'installer; **to — a step**, faire (*irr.*) une démarche; **to — a walk** *or* **walks**, se promener; **to be taken by surprise**, être (*irr.*) saisi(-e) de stupeur.
talk, conversation, *f.*
talk, *intr.*, parler; **to — together**, s'entretenir, *irr.*
teacher, maître, *m.*
teamster, roulier, *m.*; voiturier, *m.*
telegraph, *intr.*, télégraphier.
tell, *tr.*, dire, *irr.* [à *with persons*, de *before inf.*]; **to — and — again** *or* **to — again and again**, dire (*irr.*) et redire, *irr.*
ten, dix.
termination, terme, *m.*
terrible, terrible.
terrify, *tr.*, épouvanter.
than, que; **rather —**, plutôt que [de].
thank, *tr.*, remercier [de]; **— you**, merci.
thanks, merci.
that, *dem. adj.*, ce, *m.*; cet, *m.*; cette, *f.*; ce . . . -là, cet . . . -là, cette . . . -là.
that, *dem. pron.*, celui-là, *m.*; celle-là, *f.*; ce, *m.*; cela, *m.*; **— one**, celui-là; celle-là.
that, *relative pron.*, *subject*, qui; *object*, que.
that, *conj.*, que.
the, le, la, l', les; **at — *or* to —**, au, à la, à l', aux; **of — *or* from —**, du, de la, de l', des; *see* **one**.
theater, théâtre, *m.*
their, leur, leurs.
theirs, le leur, la leur, les leurs.
them, les, leur; eux, *m.*, elles, *f.*; **to —**, leur; **of —**, d'eux, *m.*; d'elles, *f.*; en; **from —**, en.
themselves, se.
then, alors; (= **afterwards**) ensuite, puis; (= **therefore**) donc.
there, là, y, il; **— is** *or* **— are**, *a statement*, il y a; *pointing to something*, voilà; **— he is**, le voilà; **if — comes . . .**, s'il survient . . .
therefore, donc.
these, *adj.*, ces; ces . . . -ci.
these, *pron.*, ceux-ci, *m.*; celles-ci, *f.*
they, ils, elles.
thin, mince.
thing, chose, *f.*; **—s** (= **clothes**), affaires, *f. pl.*; effets, *m. pl.*
think, *intr.*, penser; **to — of** *or* **about**, penser à.
third, troisième; *see* **ticket**.
thirteen, treize.
thirty, trente; **— -one**, trente et un; **— -two hundred**, trois mille deux cents.
this, *adj.*, ce, *m.*; cet, *m.*; cette, *f.*; ce . . . -ci; cet . . . -ci; cette . . . -ci; **— way**, par ici.
this, *pron.*, celui-ci, *m.*; celle-ci, *f.*; ceci, *m.*; **— one**, celui-ci, celle-ci.
those, *adj.*, ces; ces . . . -là.
those, *pron.*, ceux, *m.*; celles, *f.*; ceux-là; celles-là.
thoughtful, pensi-f, -ve.

thousand, mille; **one —**, mille; *in a date*, mil.
three, trois.
throng, *tr.*, envahir.
through, *prep.*, à travers; **to pass —**, traverser.
through, *adj.*, direct; **a — train**, un train direct.
throw, *tr.*, jeter.
thus, ainsi.
thy, ton, ta, tes.
ticket, billet, *m.*; — **office**, guichet, *m.*; **a first —, second —**, *or* **third-class —**, une première, une deuxième (*or* seconde), ou une troisième; **a return** — *or* **return —s**, aller et retour, *m.*; **a single** — *or* **single —s**, aller, *m.*
tie, *tr.*, lier.
till, jusqu'à ce que, *followed by subj.*; **to wait —**, attendre que, *followed by subj.*
time, temps, *m.*; (= **o'clock**) heure, *f.*; *repetition*, fois, *f.*; **on —**, à l'heure; **what — is it?** quelle heure est-il? **at meal —**, aux heures des repas; **from — to —**, de temps à autre; **for a long —**, depuis longtemps; **the first —**, la première fois; **three —s**, trois fois; **to have a dull —**, s'ennuyer; **to have too dull a —**, s'ennuyer trop.
tire, *tr.*, fatiguer.
to, à, de, pour, en; — **France**, en France.
to-day, aujourd'hui.
together, ensemble; *see* **talk.**
to-morrow, demain.
tongue, langue, *f.*
too, trop; — **much** *or* — **many**, trop; *before a noun*, trop de.
topsy-turvy: **to turn —**, bouleverser.
toss (*tr.*) **about**, ballotter.
toward *or* **towards**, vers.
town, ville, *f.*; **little —**, bourg, *m.*; **from — to —**, d'une ville à l'autre.
track, voie, *f.*
train, train, *m.*
transatlantic, transatlantique.
translate, *tr.*, traduire, *irr.*
travel, voyage, *m.*
travel, *intr.*, voyager.
traveler, voyageur, *m.*; **lady —**, voyageuse, *f.*
traveling: — **clothes**, vêtements (*m.*) de voyage; — **companion**, compagnon (*m.*) de voyage.
tread, *tr.*, fouler.
tree, arbre, *m.*
trial, mal, *m.*
trip, voyage, *m.*
triumph, triomphe, *m.*
trouble, embarras, *m.*; peine, *f.*; **to have great —**, avoir (*irr.*) grand' peine [à].
trunk, malle, *f.*
try, *tr.*, essayer [de].
tuck (*tr.*) **up**, retrousser.
tunnel, tunnel, *m.*
Turin, Turin, *m.*
turn, détour, *m.*
turn, *tr.*, tourner; *of a road*, faire (*irr.*) un coude.
twelve, douze.
twenty, vingt; — **-one**, vingt et un.
twice, deux fois.
two, deux.

U

umbrella, parapluie, *m.*
unable, incapable [de]; **to be — to**, ne pas pouvoir, *irr.*
unaware, ignorant, -e; **to be —**, ignorer.

uncle, oncle, *m.*
unconstrainedly, avec abandon.
unconstraint, abandon, *m.*
under, sous.
understand, *tr.*, comprendre, *irr.*
undertake, *tr.*, entreprendre, *irr.*
united, uni, -e; **United States**, États-Unis, *m. pl.*
unless, à moins que . . . ne, *followed by subj.*
unwise, malavisé, -e; **to be —**, avoir (*irr.*) tort [de].
up, en haut; — **and down**, de long en large; *see* **get, go, hurry, put, tuck.**
upset, *tr.*, bouleverser.
us, nous.
use, usage, *m.*; **to make — of**, se servir (*irr.*) de.
use, *tr.*, se servir (*irr.*) de; **used to** *followed by inf. is the sign of the imperfect* (*Ex.*: **he used to admire**, il admirait).
useful, utile.
usefulness, utilité, *f.*
useless, inutile.
usual: **as —**, d'ordinaire, de coutume.
usually, d'ordinaire.

V

vain, vain, -e; **to be** *or* **grow —**, s'enorgueillir; concevoir (*irr.*) de l'orgueil; **(to do something) in —**, avoir (*irr.*) beau . . . ; **I hasten in —**, j'ai beau me hâter; **I called in —**, j'ai eu beau appeler.
valise, valise, *f.*
valley, vallée, *f.*
various, divers, -e.
very, très, bien; **from the — first**, dès le commencement.
vigorous, vigoureu-x, -se.
village, village, *m.*
violently, violemment.
visit, *tr.*, visiter.
voice, voix, *f.*

W

wait, *tr.*, attendre; **to — for**, attendre.
waiter, garçon, *m.*
waiting room, salle (*f.*) d'attente.
walk, promenade, *f.*; **to take a —** *or* **—s**, se promener.
walk, *intr.*, marcher; **to — toward**, se diriger vers.
want, besoin, *m.*
want, *tr.*, désirer; vouloir, *irr.*
war, guerre, *f.*
warm, chaud, -e; **to be —**, avoir (*irr.*) chaud; *see* **put.**
warmly, chaudement.
warn, *tr.*, avertir.
waste, *tr.*, perdre.
watch, montre, *f.*
watch, *tr.*, observer, regarder.
water, eau, *f.*
wave, vague, *f.*
way, chemin, *m.*; route, *f.*; **gang —** passerelle, *f.*; **on the —**, en route; **on our — to**, en route pour; **this —**, par ici; **to be in the — of**, gêner; **to lose one's —**, se perdre; *see* **grope.**
we, nous.
weapon, arme, *f.*
weary, las, -se; **to be** *or* **get —**, se lasser [de].
weather, temps, *m.*; **the — is fine** *or* **it is fine —**, il fait beau temps, il fait beau, le temps est beau.
week, semaine, *f.*
weep, *intr.*, pleurer.

well, bien; *exclamation*, eh bien! **to be —**, se porter bien; **as — as one can**, aussi bien que possible, du mieux qu'on peut.
well-known, bien connu, -e; fameu-x, -se.
whale, baleine, *f.*
what, *adj.*, quel, -le; **— a!** quel, -le!
what, *relative pron., subject*, ce qui; *object*, ce que.
what, *interrogative pron., subject*, qu'est-ce qui? *direct object*, que, qu'est-ce que? *object of a prep.*, quoi.
whatever: any . . . —, un(e) . . . quelconque, des . . . quelconques.
wheel, roue, *f.*; (= **bicycle**) bicyclette, *f.*
when, quand, lorsque; **scarcely** *or* **hardly . . . —**, à peine . . . que.
where, où.
whether, si.
which, *adj.*, quel, -le.
which, *pron., subject*, qui; *object*, que; *after a prep.*, lequel, *m.*; laquelle, *f.*; lesquels, *m. pl.*; lesquelles, *f. pl.*; **of —**, dont, duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles; **to —**, auquel, à laquelle, auxquels, auxquelles.
while, temps, *m.*; **for a long —**, depuis longtemps.
while, *prep.*, tout en.
whisper, *tr.*, dire (*irr.*) à voix basse.
whistle, sifflet, *m.*; **boat- —**, sirène, *f.*
whither, où, de quel côté.
who, qui.
whoever, quiconque, *m.*
whole, tout, -e; **the — family**, toute la famille; **on the —**, en somme.
whom, que; *object of a prep.*, qui; **of —**, de qui, dont.
whose, dont; de qui; duquel, *m.*; de laquelle, *f.*; desquels, *m. pl.*; desquelles, *f. pl.*
why, pourquoi.
wide, large.
wife, femme, *f.*
will, *omitted in translation when used as an auxiliary verb* (*Ex.*: **she — ask**, elle demandera).
window, fenêtre, *f.*
wish, souhait, *m.*; **to express a —**, souhaiter.
wish, *intr.*, désirer; vouloir, *irr.*
with, avec; (*after* **cover, fill, intrust, overwhelm, overcome**) de.
without, *prep.*, sans, *followed by inf.*; *conj.*, sans que, *followed by subj.*; **not a day will pass —**, il ne se passera pas de jour que . . . ne (*subj.*).
won't you? n'est-ce pas?
wood, bois, *m.*
wool, laine, *f.*
woolen, de laine; **a — dress**, une robe de laine.
word, mot, *m.*; parole, *f.*
work, travail, *m.*
work, *intr.*, travailler.
world, monde, *m.*
wound, *tr.*, blesser.
wrap, *tr.*, envelopper; **to — one's self**, s'envelopper.
wretch, misérable, *m.*
write, *tr.*, écrire, *irr.*; *of a business letter*, rédiger; *intr.*, écrire, *irr.*; donner de ses nouvelles [à].
wrong, mal, *m.*; **to be —**, avoir (*irr.*) tort [de].

Y

year, année, *f.*; (= **age**) an, *m.*; **a —**, par an; **many —s ago**, il y a longtemps.

yes, oui.
yesterday, hier.
yet, encore; (= **however**) cependant, néanmoins; **not . . . —**, ne . . . pas encore.
you, vous, tu, te, t', toi.
young, jeune.
your, votre; vos; ton, ta, tes.
yours, le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres.
yourself, vous, vous-même, te, t', toi, toi-même; **yourselves**, vous, vous-mêmes.



